

FINAL

Report for Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska Building 301



**Prepared for the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence,
Brooks City-Base, TX and the
55th Civil Engineering Squadron, Offutt AFB, NE**

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**Prepared By:
Groundwater Services, Inc
2211 Norfolk, Suite 1000, Houston, TX 77098 (713) 522-6300**



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

1.0 OVERVIEW.....	1
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING	1
3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA	2
4.0 PILOT-SCALE MULCH WALL RESULTS	2
5.0 INSTALLATION OF FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL.....	2
5.1 Remedial Objectives.....	2
5.2 Mulch Wall Dimensions	3
5.3 Mulch Wall Installation	3
5.4 Monitoring Well Installation.....	4
6.0 SAMPLING PROGRAM.....	5
6.1 Parameter List	5
6.2 Sampling Protocols.....	6
6.3 Other Measurements.....	6
7.0 RESULTS	6
7.1 Direction of Groundwater Flow Through the Test Area	6
7.2 Evaluation of Mulch Wall Permeability	7
7.3 Geochemical Changes	7
7.4 Transformation and Removal of Chlorinated Constituents	11
8.0 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR NORTH SECTION OF MULCH WALL.....	13
8.1 Removal of TCE and Total Chlorinated Compounds.....	13
8.2 Effect of Sorption	14
8.3 Effectiveness in Reducing Concentrations near Base Boundary	15
9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED	15
10.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	16
11.0 REFERENCES	18



GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

April 13, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: Representative Monitoring Well As-Built Diagrams and Logs and Monitoring Well Specifications
- APPENDIX B: Annual Potentiometric Surface Maps
- APPENDIX C: Monitoring Data from All Sampling Events

April 13, 2004

1.0 OVERVIEW

This report discusses the installation of a 500 ft mulch wall to remediate chlorinated hydrocarbon-impacted groundwater west of Building 301 at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. The mulch wall was configured to extend southward approximately 400 feet from the existing pilot mulch wall to capture the complete width of the plume. The mulch wall was filled with coarse sand mixed with mulch produced at the Base. The mulch wall was designed to act as a permeable reactive wall, containing a slow-release long-lasting source of electron donor. The organic matter in the mulch ferments, producing hydrogen that can be used to stimulate reductive dechlorination of chlorinated hydrocarbons in groundwater passing through the wall.

The conceptual model for the stimulation of reductive dechlorination is that bioavailable organic constituents in the mulch act as a source of carbon for aerobic bacteria, thereby lowering the dissolved oxygen concentration and redox potential in the aquifer. Once anaerobic conditions are created, fermentation of the organic constituents generates hydrogen and acetate, which can be used to promote biological reductive dechlorination (Holliger et al., 1993; Carr and Hughes, 1998; He et al., 2002). Trichloroethylene (TCE) undergoes reductive dechlorination stepwise through cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (cis-DCE), vinyl chloride (VC), ethene, and ethane. Chlorinated solvent removal may also occur via sorption and other biological and abiotic processes.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING

Offutt AFB is located approximately five miles south of Omaha, Nebraska. Building 301 (B301) is located in the northwestern part of the Base, approximately 1500 ft from the railway tracks and 4300 ft from Papillion Creek (Figure 1).

B301 is situated on a dissected Pleistocene alluvial terrace remnant of the Missouri River with moderately sloping rolling hills. To the west of B301, the ground surface slopes steeply downward into the Papillion Creek alluvial valley. More gradual downward slopes are present to the south and east of the building. Much of the area surrounding B301 is paved for the numerous roadways and parking lots that serve B301 as shown in Figure 2.

The 500-ft mulch wall was installed about 150 feet east of MW-9S. In this area, the subsurface soil material consists of approximately 1-3 feet of fill, overlying either a stiff, black, low plastic, silty clay (topsoil) or a stiff to very stiff, light to reddish brown, low plastic, silty clay (Peoria and Loveland Loess). Near and west of the Base boundary, depth to groundwater is only 3 to 10 bgs. Depth to groundwater is approximately 6 ft bgs near MW-9S. A groundwater seep is located near the B301-MW-19 cluster at the west property boundary (Figures 2 and 3).

The groundwater flow is predominantly westward, toward Papillion Creek. The hydraulic conductivity in the alluvial silt and clay near MW-9S averaged 3.5 ft/day or 1.2 E-3 cm/sec (mean of 5 slug tests in alluvial silt and clay). The hydraulic gradient was 0.01 ft/ft. Using an assumed effective porosity of 0.15, the groundwater seepage

April 13, 2004

velocity was calculated to be 0.23 ft/day or 85 ft/yr (Parsons Engineering Science, 1997). The measured hydraulic conductivity at MW-19S (located 300 ft south of MW-9S) in 1997 was 26 ft/day or 9 E-3 cm/sec. No north-south cross-sections of the area were available prior to wall installation.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA

Groundwater quality data obtained during previous groundwater investigations at the site indicated that chlorinated solvents were the primary contaminants of concern in the groundwater. TCE was the most prevalent chlorinated solvent constituent in both extent and concentration in the groundwater at B301. The TCE distribution based on Spring 2000 long-term monitoring (LTM) and historical sample results are presented in Figure 2. The source of TCE contamination appeared to be located beneath the northwestern corner of B301, as evidenced by the relatively elevated TCE concentration (8,700 ug/L in the groundwater from MW-18I measured on 4/24/00). The plume extended westward approximately 3,300 ft from the suspected source area. An east-west cross-section of the plume is presented in Figure 3. The location of the cross-section corresponds to the A-A' transect shown on Figure 2.

4.0 PILOT-SCALE MULCH WALL RESULTS

In January, 1999, a pilot-scale mulch wall (100 ft long x 1 ft wide x 23 ft deep) was installed at Site B301, Offutt AFB, NE to evaluate the technology for its effectiveness for the treatment of TCE-contaminated groundwater. The mulch wall successfully turned the aerobic aquifer anaerobic and facilitated the treatment of TCE-impacted groundwater (GSI, 2001). TCE concentrations averaging 800 ug/L decreased 70%, with minimal generation of vinyl chloride, reduction in performance, or fouling. Because of these favorable results, a full-scale mulch wall was commissioned at Offutt AFB to treat the entire width and depth of the plume near the western Base boundary.

5.0 INSTALLATION OF FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL

5.1 Remedial Objectives

At the direction of the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, a full-scale mulch wall was commissioned to treat the entire width and depth of the plume just upgradient of the pilot wall location. The mulch wall was intended to be used as a polishing step in conjunction with an upgradient zero valent iron wall (Figure 3) to reduce chlorinated constituents to maximum contaminant level (MCL) concentrations at the Base boundary. The mulch wall was installed before the iron wall due to the availability of funding. Therefore, this report focuses on the performance of the mulch wall alone and the efficacy of it and the pilot wall on reducing concentrations in MW-9S near the Base boundary.

April 13, 2004

5.2 Mulch Wall Dimensions

A plan view of the mulch wall relative to the TCE plume is shown on Figure 4. The mulch wall was constructed to intercept the complete width and depth of the chlorinated hydrocarbon plume, based on data collected during the Spring 2000 LTM program (Figures 2 and 3) conducted by URS of Omaha, Nebraska. Accordingly, the mulch wall was constructed to a depth of 25 feet below existing grade, a width of 18 inches, and a length of 500 feet (which included full overlap with the existing 100-ft length pilot-test mulch wall). The overlap provided a double wall to increase treatment of the groundwater in the area where concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons were the greatest. At a minimum, the mulch wall was designed to intercept all groundwater with chlorinated hydrocarbons concentrations greater than 10 ug/L. The mulch wall was not extended north beyond the pilot wall as MW-25S (Figure 4) did not yield any water.

5.3 Mulch Wall Installation

The mulch wall was installed in July 2001 by DeWind Dewatering of Holland, Michigan with a trencher that cut and backfilled continuously. To attain the design depth of 25 feet below grade, the trenching contractor utilized the 25-feet depth cutting capacity of the trencher. A plan view of the mulch wall with its associated monitoring wells is shown on Figure 4. A schematic wall construction diagram can be found in Figure 5.

Equal volumes of coarse sand and mulch, as had been used in the pilot study, were mixed on the surface with a front-end loader. A front end loader was used to transport the mulch-sand mixture from the mixing area to the trencher. The mulch wall was backfilled with the sand:mulch mixture to a level approximately even with existing grade.

Prior to excavation, the locations of a 24-inch diameter storm sewer constructed of corrugated galvanized steel and a 4-inch diameter active natural gas line were determined and clearly marked. Although preliminary plans called for the mulch wall to be continuous under the gas line, the design was modified in the interest of safety. Consequently, the mulch wall was completed in two segments that started at the closest safe distance from the gas line and moved north and south, respectively, away from the gas line (Figure 4).

As a first step, the gas line was exposed to determine its exact location, depth, and the condition of the line. To begin trenching, the cutting arm of the trencher was positioned on the ground surface a few feet from the gas line. As the cutting arm began digging, the mulch-sand mix was added and the cutting arm was lowered until it achieved full depth of 25 feet at a distance of approximately 25 feet from the gas line. The trencher then moved north as more mulch-sand mix was fed into the hopper to backfill the excavated trench.

A storm sewer line was located about 80 feet north of the gas line (Figure 4). To install the mulch wall across the storm sewer line, the line was exposed with a backhoe, a section of the line was cut and removed, and the trencher proceeded through the gap.

April 13, 2004

After the mulch wall was installed, the storm sewer was rebuilt to a serviceable condition. After crossing the storm sewer, the path of the mulch wall was directed to the east to regain the planned location parallel and east of the existing pilot mulch wall (Figure 4).

To begin installation of the south leg of the mulch wall, the trenching machine was positioned with the cutting arm parallel to the gas line. The trenching machine moved east along the gas line until full depth was achieved. Then, the path of the mulch wall was curved to the south to regain the planned location of the mulch wall (see Figure 4). This maneuver was performed so that the mulch wall would be at full 25-ft depth next to the gas line to minimize the gap created by not trenching beneath the gas line.

Soil cuttings, which accumulated on the surface next to the mulch wall, were allowed to stand for several days to dry, and then worked with earthmoving equipment to form a gently sloped cap over the top of the wall. Soil sampling performed by GSI at MW-22S, MW-23S, MW-24S, MW-25S and MW-26S in 1998 during installation of the pilot mulch wall showed all TCLP values for chlorinated solvents were below detection, indicating that spreading of the soil was acceptable (GSI, 2001).

5.4 Monitoring Well Installation

5.4.1 Groundwater Monitoring Wells. After installation of the mulch wall was completed, 13 additional monitoring wells (MW-45S through MW-57S) were installed by Geotechnical Services, Inc. of Omaha, Nebraska. A plan view of the well locations can be found in Figure 4. At monitoring well locations MW-45S, MW-47S, and MW-55S, the soil was continuously sampled to a depth of 20 feet using Shelby tube or split spoon sampling devices to confirm stratigraphy described in previous borings. The sampling tools were decontaminated between each sampling interval. Boreholes were drilled with hollow stem augers, or, if soil conditions permitted, with solid flight augers. The borehole diameters were a minimum of six inches to provide a minimum 2-inch annular space between the monitoring well casing and the borehole. Representative as-built well construction diagrams and logs are provided in Appendix A along with surveying information.

Each monitoring well was installed to a depth of approximately 20 feet and constructed with 2-inch diameter PVC. A ten-foot length of 0.01-inch slot PVC screen was installed from a depth of 10 to 20 feet below ground surface. A sand pack consisting of 20-40 grade silica sand was installed opposite the screened section. The well annulus above the sand pack was sealed with bentonite pellets and topped with cement bentonite grout to within 3 to 4 feet of the surface. Wells were completed with above-ground completions consisting of concrete pads and locking steel well covers installed to a minimum depth of 2 feet below grade in concrete. The concrete extends a minimum 3 feet below grade, to prevent frost heaving of the well and well pad. Bollards, constructed of steel pipe 4 inches in diameter and six feet in length, and set in concrete to a depth of two to three feet below grade, were placed around each well pad. Locks, keyed to Master Lock #3303, were installed on the well covers.

April 13, 2004

5.4.2 Mulch Wall Monitoring Wells. Hollow stem augers were used to install five 2-inch diameter monitoring wells in the mulch wall as shown in Figure 4. The boreholes were drilled with slow rotation and with a drilling plug in the lead auger. The boreholes were advanced one to two feet into the natural formation beneath the bottom of the mulch wall to seat the augers and prevent the flow of sand and mulch into the hollow stem augers when the drilling plug was removed. After the well was installed inside the augers, the augers were pulled and the sand-mulch wall backfill material collapsed around the well screen.

Mulch wall monitoring wells were constructed with two-inch diameter PVC with the screened section installed in the same depth interval as the groundwater monitoring wells (i.e., 10 to 20 feet below grade). Accordingly, the mulch wall wells have blank extending from 25 to 20 feet below grade, 0.02 inch slot well screen extending from 20 to 10 feet below grade, and blank extending from 10 feet below grade to the surface. The surface completions of the mulch wall wells are above grade with concrete well pads and locking steel well covers set in concrete that extends to a minimum 3 foot depth below grade. A representative as-built diagram is shown in Appendix A.

5.4.3 Monitoring Well Development: Monitoring wells were developed by extended pumping with an electric submersible pump. A minimum of ten casing volumes of groundwater was removed from each monitoring well. Development continued until the temperature, pH, and specific conductivity of the discharged fluid did not vary more than 5% between successive casing evacuations. Fluid purged from the monitoring wells during development and groundwater sampling was containerized and scanned with a PID meter for the presence of volatile organic compounds. The PID readings were less than 5 ppm; so the fluid was disposed of in a sanitary sewer at Offutt AFB.

6.0 SAMPLING PROGRAM

The performance of the mulch wall was evaluated over a 24-month period from July 2001 to July 2003 with a monitoring program that included periodic sampling of all monitoring wells associated with the pilot and full-scale mulch wall. In addition, the program included sampling of the five monitoring wells installed within the full-scale mulch wall.

6.1 Parameter List

Sampling for VOCs (TCE, cis-DCE, and VC), alternate electron acceptors/by-products (nitrate, sulfate, ferrous iron, methane, ethene, and ethane), total organic carbon, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, redox potential, and specific conductance occurred after installation and at 6 month intervals thereafter for the duration of 24 months (a total of 5 sampling events). Sampling for VOCs only was performed three months after installation of the full-scale mulch wall and every six months thereafter for a period of 18 months (a total of 4 sampling events).

VOCs were analyzed by EPA Method 8021b, nitrate and sulfate were measured using EPA Method 300, and total organic carbon was analyzed using EPA Method 9060 by

April 13, 2004

Southern Petroleum Laboratories of Houston. Hydrogen, methane, ethane, and ethene were collected using the bubble-strip method and analyzed by gas chromatography using Method AM20GAX by Microseeps, Pittsburgh, PA. Alkalinity and ferrous iron were analyzed in the field using Hach kits.

6.2 Sampling Protocols

Monitoring wells were sampled under low flow conditions (300 ml/min.) using a peristaltic pump. Each well was purged until field parameters (i.e., pH, temperature, specific conductivity, ORP, and D.O.) stabilized. A flow-through cell was used to obtain field measurements of dissolved oxygen, redox potential, temperature, pH, and specific conductance. Headspace gases (hydrogen, methane, ethene, and ethane) were collected using the bubble-strip method, following the Microseeps' procedure and using their flow-through cell. Gas samples were submitted to Microseeps, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA for gas chromatographic analysis. All other aqueous samples were submitted to Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Houston, TX for analysis using standard EPA methods.

6.3 Other Measurements

Quarterly, the static water levels in all the wells were measured. At start-up and annually, the permeability of the mulch wall was assessed by conducting rising head slug tests in the wells installed within the mulch wall.

At the end of the test, mulch samples were obtained from the mulch wall for VOC analysis, to assess the amount of sorption in the mulch wall, and for foc analysis. Mulch samples were collected by using a hand auger with a stainless steel sample bucket.

7.0 RESULTS

7.1 Direction of Groundwater Flow Through the Test Area

Static water level measurements were taken every quarter after the installation of the mulch wall. Representative potentiometric surface maps can be found in Appendix B for the following dates: October 11, 2001, July 2, 2002, and July 31, 2003. The direction of groundwater flow was generally east to west for the north part of the mulch wall, with the direction of groundwater becoming north-westerly over time. The gradient for the last two transects of wells in the south portion of the mulch wall (i.e., MW-52S, BW-4, MW-53S, and MW-54S and MW-55S, BW-5, MW-56S, and MW-57S) is very low. There also appears to be groundwater flow northward on the upgradient side of the south portion of the mulch wall. The seep to the west of the wall also contributes to the stagnant conditions to the west of the south portion of the wall.

April 13, 2004

7.2 Evaluation of Mulch Wall Permeability

Shortly after the installation of the wells within the mulch wall and then annually thereafter, the hydraulic conductivity of the mulch wall was evaluated by performing rising head slug tests. The Bouwer-Rice method was used to calculate the hydraulic conductivities of the sand:mulch fill surrounding mulch wall wells, BW-1 through BW-5. The results are shown in Table 1. By July 2002, one year after the wall was installed, the hydraulic conductivities of the fill decreased, in general, but the changes were much less than one order of magnitude. By July 2003, there were 70-80% decreases in permeability for all of the wells, a reduction in permeability of almost one order of magnitude. It is not known whether the reduction in permeability was due to settling, inorganic fouling, or organic fouling.

7.3 Geochemical Changes

7.3.1 Dissolved Oxygen. Dissolved oxygen is the most thermodynamically-favored electron acceptor used by microbes for the biodegradation of organic carbon. The presence of organic matter released from the mulch, provides a source of organic substrate for native aerobic bacteria. The intended result is the depression of the dissolved oxygen, as aerobic bacteria consume the organics and respire the dissolved oxygen. Depression of the dissolved oxygen concentrations is required to achieve a reduced groundwater environment, conducive to reductive dechlorination and other anaerobic processes.

Dissolved oxygen concentrations are presented in Figures 6, for the upgradient and mulch wall wells and for wells 15 ft and 30 ft downgradient from the wall. The legends on all the graphs present the well names, which from top to bottom represent well locations from north to south. The exact location of the wells can be seen on Figure 4.

The dissolved oxygen concentration in the upgradient wells was very variable. With the exception of monitoring wells, MW-49S, MW-27S, and MW-22S, the dissolved oxygen was greater than 1 mg/L. By comparison, the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the mulch wall wells were generally less than 1 mg/L, with the exception of BW-4, which had a dissolved oxygen concentration that was frequently in the 1 to 2 mg/L range.

The dissolved oxygen concentrations in the wells 15 and 30 ft downgradient from the wall demonstrated similar trends to each other. Within 3-6 months after installation of the wall, dissolved oxygen concentrations generally became depressed (i.e., less than 1 mg/L) and remained so over the course of the two-year monitoring period due to the depletion of oxygen in the groundwater that passed through the mulch wall.

There were some exceptions to this: monitoring wells MW-53S, MW-56S, MW54-S, and MW-57S (located at the south end of the test area) had very high levels of dissolved oxygen, in the 2-7 mg/L range. Groundwater at the south end of the test area bypassed or moved north, north-west instead of passing through the wall. The result was no depression of the dissolved oxygen in this area.

April 13, 2004

7.3.2 Redox Potential. The reduction-oxidation potential is a measure of electron activity and is an indicator of the relative tendency of a solution to accept or transfer electrons. The redox potential, measured in mV, is presented in Figure 7 for upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells. Groundwater with redox potentials lower than 50 mV are generally considered to be suitable for reductive dechlorination (USEPA, 1998). The legends on all the graphs present the well names, which from top to bottom represent well locations from north to south. The exact location of the wells can be seen on Figure 4.

With the exception of MW-49S, all the upgradient wells had positive redox potentials in July 2001 when the wall was installed. During the two year monitoring period, the redox potential was quite variable in upgradient wells.

In contrast, mulch wall wells had lower redox potentials that were generally less than zero, because of the presence of a bioavailable carbon source and bacteria that depleted the available electron acceptors. Monitoring wells BW-1 and BW-4 were exceptions, which during some monitoring events had positive redox potentials.

The wells 15 and 30 ft downgradient from the mulch wall generally showed positive redox potentials, with the exception of MW-50S and MW-51S, which are downgradient from MW-49S and BW-3. Because redox potential readings are not always reliable, measurement of electron acceptors and metabolic by-products are better indicators of whether the groundwater is sufficiently reduced to promote reductive dechlorination. Alternate electron acceptors and metabolic by-products are discussed in the following sections.

7.3.3 Nitrate. After oxygen, nitrate is the next more thermodynamically-favorable electron acceptor. Depletion of nitrate is indicative of reduced conditions, with concentrations less than 1 mg/L typically associated with conditions conducive to reductive dechlorination (USEPA, 1998).

Nitrate levels for upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells are shown in Figure 8. The legends on all the graphs present the well names, which from top to bottom represent well locations from north to south. The exact location of the wells can be seen on Figure 4.

With the exception of MW-49S, nitrate levels in upgradient wells were generally above 1 mg/L. By contrast nitrate levels in wells within the mulch wall were generally less than 1 mg/L, indicating active denitrification. The exceptions were monitoring wells BW-1 and BW-4, which at times had nitrate levels greater than 1 mg/L.

Six months after mulch wall installation nitrate levels were less than 1 mg/L for most of the wells 15 and 30 ft downgradient from the mulch wall. The exceptions, again, were monitoring wells MW-53S, MW-54S, MW-56S, and MW-57S in the south-west section of the test area.

April 13, 2004

7.3.4 Ferrous Iron. Ferric iron, associated with aquifer material, is another alternate electron acceptor that can be used by iron-degrading bacteria in the degradation of organic compounds and some chlorinated constituents, such as cis-DCE and vinyl chloride (Bradley and Chapelle, 1996). The ferric iron is reduced, resulting in soluble ferrous iron that can be more easily measured. Therefore, high levels of ferrous iron indicate more reduced conditions, with levels of 1 mg/L or greater indicative of conditions suitable for reductive dechlorination (USEPA, 1998). Ferrous iron can also react with sulfide, produced through sulfate reduction, generating ferrous sulfide. Ferrous sulfide precipitates out masking the total amount of ferrous iron produced through ferric iron reduction reactions.

Ferrous iron levels in upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells are shown in Figure 9. Elevated ferrous iron concentrations were evident in the mulch wall itself, due to the reduced conditions and available carbon within the mulch wall, particularly for BW-5. Ferrous iron levels were generally less than 2 mg/L in wells downgradient from the mulch wall, with the exception of MW-50S, where the ferrous iron concentrations varied from 2 to 11.7 mg/L.

7.3.5 Sulfate. Sulfate is another electron acceptor that can be used for anaerobic biodegradation. It is thermodynamically less favorable than ferric iron. When sulfate is reduced, sulfide is produced. Sulfate reduction is indicative of redox conditions appropriate for reductive dechlorination (Bouwer, 1994).

Sulfate concentrations in upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells were measured for the first three sampling events only and are shown in Figure 10. The legends on all the graphs present the well names, which from top to bottom represent well locations from north to south. The exact location of the wells can be seen on Figure 4.

Upgradient wells generally had sulfate levels in the 30 to 45 mg/L range, which decreased over time. MW-55S had an anomalous sulfate concentration of 110 mg/L in January of 2002, for which there is no explanation.

Sulfate concentrations in mulch wall wells were generally lower than corresponding wells directly upgradient, indicating sulfate reduction was occurring and that redox conditions were conducive to reductive dechlorination.

Sulfate concentrations in wells 15 ft downgradient from the mulch wall generally decreased by more than 50%. The exceptions again were MW-53S, and MW-56S at the south end of the test area. Sulfate concentration in wells 30 ft downgradient from the mulch wall also decreased but to a lesser extent. Sulfate concentrations did not decrease in MW-54S, and MW-57S at the south end of the test area.

7.3.6 Methane. Methane is the product of methanogenesis. During methanogenesis acetate is degraded to form carbon dioxide and methane or carbon dioxide is used as an electron acceptor and is reduced to methane. Methanogenesis occurs under deeply reduced conditions, generally after oxygen, nitrate, and sulfate have been depleted in

April 13, 2004

the treatment zone. The presence of methane is a better indicator of reduced conditions than redox potential or dissolved oxygen concentrations as the measurement of these parameters can sometimes be inaccurate due to entrainment of air during measurement. Methane concentrations in excess of 0.5 mg/L are generally indicative of conditions suitable for reductive dechlorination (USEPA, 1998).

Methane concentrations in all upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells are shown in Figure 11. The legends on all the graphs present the well names, which from top to bottom represent well locations from north to south. The exact location of the wells can be seen on Figure 4.

Methane concentrations in upgradient wells were very low, with all wells having methane concentrations less than 0.5 mg/L. In contrast, the methane levels in the mulch wall wells were much higher, ranging from 2 to 8 mg/L, representing conditions suitably reduced for reductive dechlorination.

Six months after the installation of the mulch wall, the methane concentrations 15 ft downgradient of the wall were elevated relative to upgradient wells, with concentrations in the 1 to 7 mg/L range. The exceptions again were MW-53S and MW-56S, which had very low levels of methane. Wells 30 ft downgradient from the wall generally had low methane concentrations (i.e., <0.1 mg/L) with the exception of MW-29S, which in 2002 had methane concentrations greater than 3 mg/L.

The difference in methane concentrations between wells 15 ft downgradient and those 30 ft downgradient was quite pronounced. Either the methane was removed through volatilization or through methanotrophic biodegradation. The latter reaction occurs under low dissolved oxygen conditions (i.e., 0.5 to 2 mg/L) and may be a loss mechanism for methane and possibly for TCE, cis-DCE, and vinyl chloride as they move downgradient (Wilson and Wilson, 1985; Dolan and McCarty, 1994).

7.3.7 Alkalinity. Alkalinity can be used as an indirect measurement of microbial activity. Increases in alkalinity result from the dissolution of aquifer material as a result of the microbial production of carbon dioxide (USEPA, 1998).

Alkalinity levels for upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells are shown in Figure 12. Generally the alkalinity hovered in the 500 mg/L range in the mulch wall wells, but increased over time in upgradient and downgradient wells, indicating increased microbial activity. The highest alkalinity concentration was consistently found in BW-5 where the alkalinity ranged from over 1000 mg/L to over 2500 mg/L, more than twice the levels measured in the other wells. BW-5 also had the highest ferrous iron and TOC levels as discussed in Section 7.3.8.

7.3.8 Total Organic Carbon. To create hydrogen needed for reductive dechlorination, organic carbon from the mulch leaches into the groundwater where it is biodegraded and fermented to form hydrogen. Table 2 gives an indication of the spatial and temporal distribution of total organic carbon (TOC) in the test area. The total organic carbon in upgradient wells was generally less than 2-3 mg/L with the exception of BW-5 in July of 2002, which had a TOC value of 33 mg/L. TOC concentrations were

April 13, 2004

elevated in mulch wall wells BW-2 through BW-5, a month after installation of the wall. After 6 months the TOC levels in BW-2 through BW-5 dropped off dramatically, by 57-99%.

In July 2001 (one week after wall installation), TOC levels were high 15 ft downgradient (2 months travel time) from the mulch wall, presumably due to stray mulch at the surface, which leached TOC during rainfall events, or possibly to the presence of preferential flow paths. TOC levels 30 ft downgradient were generally less than 2.5 mg/L, similar to upgradient TOC levels. The exception was high TOC levels near the south end of the mulch wall during the July 2002 sampling event. TOC levels in the two most-southerly transects had TOC levels ranging from 25-63 mg/L, probably due to the marshy nature of the aquifer in this area.

7.4 Transformation and Removal of Chlorinated Constituents

7.4.1 Trichloroethylene. Trichloroethylene is the main contaminant of concern to be treated. TCE concentration distributions for July 2001, July 2002, and July 2003 are shown in Figures 13 through 15. Upgradient TCE concentrations are generally below the MCL of 5 ug/L in the southern part of the test area over the two-year monitoring period, indicating that the southerly extent of the mulch wall was overly conservative, despite using the TCE concentration isopleth data from 2000 (Figure 2). Lack of TCE contamination in this area was fortuitous in that there appears to be no flow through the wall in the southernmost 100-150 feet of the mulch wall.

The north end of the wall generally was effective in dramatically reducing TCE concentrations 15 ft downgradient of the wall. TCE concentrations upgradient of the mulch wall were quite variable over the two year monitoring period. Nevertheless, 95% reductions in TCE concentrations were observed, on average, between July 2001 and July 2003. Good treatment effectiveness was observed in the middle of the wall, with lesser treatment efficiency noted in the northern most portion of the wall, possibly due to short-circuiting around the northern end of the wall or from groundwater with higher TCE concentrations moving in a northwest direction across the wall.

Unusually high TCE concentrations also showed up downgradient of the pilot wall in July 2003 at wells MW-33S and MW-34S. TCE concentrations in MW-33S and MW-34S before and after the full-scale wall installation in July 2001 are presented in Table 3. TCE data from MW-24S, directly upgradient from MW-33S and MW-34S, and from MW-29S, a monitoring well downgradient of the central portion of the north section of the full-scale wall are also shown in Table 3. January 1999 data represent baseline data prior to the pilot mulch wall installation. The TCE concentrations in MW-24S were quite variable until the full-scale mulch wall was installed, which acted to significantly reduce the concentrations in MW-24S. TCE concentrations in MW-33S and MW-34S were variable during the pilot test but were generally 50-60% less overall than those in MW-24S. After the installation of the full-scale wall in July 2001, concentrations in MW-33S and MW-34S decreased significantly until July 2003 when they were significantly higher than in MW-24S, suggesting the untreated TCE groundwater was short-circuiting around the north end of the treatment area. TCE concentrations in MW-29S remained low for the two-year monitoring period following the installation of the full-scale wall.

April 13, 2004

Further sampling of MW-33S, MW-34S, and MW-26S north of the treatment system should be conducted to evaluate the source of increased concentrations in that area.

7.4.2 *cis*-1,2-dichloroethylene. Cis-1,2-dichloroethene is a daughter product of the reductive dechlorination of TCE. In July 2001, cis-DCE was present at highest concentrations within the north end of the mulch wall and downgradient of the existing 100-ft pilot-scale wall, as shown in Figure 16. Concentrations were less than 100 ug/L. One year after wall installation, cis-DCE concentrations were still less than 100 ug/L, with the highest concentrations located in the north end of the mulch wall and downgradient of the pilot scale wall (Figure 17). Two years after mulch wall installation, cis-DCE concentrations increased between the pilot and full scale walls (Figure 18). More time and higher TCE concentrations resulted in increased cis-DCE concentrations.

7.4.3 Vinyl Chloride. Vinyl chloride is the daughter product of the reductive dechlorination of cis-DCE. It is considered a human carcinogen and has an MCL of 2 ug/L. Excessive accumulation of vinyl chloride must be avoided when reductive dechlorination is stimulated via the introduction of an electron donor.

Vinyl chloride concentrations in the test area during July 2001, July 2002, and July 2003 sampling events can be found in Figures 19 through 21. In July 2001, only MW-27S and MW-32S had vinyl chloride concentrations greater than 2 ug/L. One year after installation of the 500 ft wall, vinyl chloride concentrations in excess of 2 ug/L were observed in eight wells, but all had concentrations less than 27 ug/L (Figure 20). By July 2003, vinyl chloride concentrations had declined as shown in Figure 21. Only three wells (MW-24S, MW-23S, and MW-50S) had concentrations greater than 2 ug/L.

7.4.4 Ethene and Ethane. Ethene and Ethane are the products of the complete reductive dechlorination of TCE. Ethene is produced through reduction of vinyl chloride and ethane is produced through reduction of ethene. Figures 22 through 24 present the combined concentration (sum of ethene and ethane concentration) for the July 2001, July 2002, and July 2003 sampling events.

In July 2001 (Figure 22), right after wall installation, ethene and ethane concentrations were below 0.7 ug/L. Wells MW-32S and MW-31S had higher concentrations (i.e., 14 ug/L) due to their location downgradient of the pilot wall. One year after installation of the 500 ft wall, ethene/ethane concentrations increased dramatically downgradient of the north portion of the wall, with concentration ranging from 1 to 26 ug/L (Figure 23). The highest concentrations were found at the north end where TCE concentrations had been the highest. Similar results were found in July 2003 (Figure 24). Increased concentrations of ethene and ethane is evidence of enhanced reductive dechlorination.

7.4.5 *Molar cis*-DCE:TCE Ratio. The molar concentration ratio of cis-DCE to TCE gives an indication of the degree of reductive dechlorination. As the ratio increases, the amount of reductive dechlorination increases. The molar concentration ratio of *cis*-DCE:TCE for upgradient, mulch wall, and downgradient wells is found in Figure 25. The legends on all the graphs present the well names, which from top to bottom

April 13, 2004

represent well locations from north to south. The exact location of the wells can be seen on Figure 4.

Upgradient ratios are generally very low (i.e., <0.5), indicating that very little reductive dechlorination was occurring via natural attenuation in the absence of the mulch material. The exception was MW-49S where some reductive dechlorination was evident. Even within the mulch wall the cis-DCE:TCE ratios are low, with the exception of BW-3 where the ratio ranged from 1.5 to 12. BW-3 is west and downgradient of MW-49S.

Downgradient wells showed much different trends. Three months after the wall installation, the cis-DCE:TCE ratio ranged from 2 to 23. The increase in the cis-DCE:TCE ratio from less than 0.5 to 2-23 indicated that appreciable reductive dechlorination was occurring downgradient of the wall. The exception to this was the two most southerly wells (MW-53S and MW-56S), which showed very little transformation.

8.0 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR NORTH SECTION OF MULCH WALL

8.1 Removal of TCE and Total Chlorinated Compounds

The evaluation of the effectiveness of mulch as a medium to remove TCE and its daughter products was determined for the north section of the full-scale mulch wall only. The south section was not included in this evaluation because groundwater appeared to not be passing through the south end and TCE concentrations in that area were very low. Short-circuiting, if any, around the north end of the wall was also not included in this evaluation because it could not be quantified.

Performance data for the north section of the mulch wall is shown in Table 4. The mean percent removal of TCE 15 ft downgradient of the wall over the two year monitoring period was 95% and the mean % removal of total chlorinated solvents was 80%. These removals are greater than those determined during the pilot test due to additional residence time in the 1.5 ft wide wall compared with the 1 ft reaction width used in the pilot test (GSI, 2001).

A molar balance of the sum of chlorinated ethenes, ethene, and ethane entering and leaving the wall was determined as shown in Table 4. The mean total ethene and ethane concentration entering the wall over the two-year monitoring period was 2.29 uM and the mean total ethene and ethane concentration leaving the wall (to the west) during the same period was 0.55 uM, for a molar balance closure of 24.2%. In other words, the removal of TCE could not be accounted for entirely by the production of reductive dechlorination daughter products such as cis-DCE, VC, ethene, and ethane.

There are several possible fates for TCE and its daughter products. First, TCE will adsorb to the mulch in the wall, given the high organic content of the mulch (see Section 8.2). In addition, there are several biological processes by which TCE's daughter products, cis-DCE and vinyl chloride, can be degraded. Vinyl chloride and cis-

April 13, 2004

DCE can be converted to carbon dioxide under methanogenic conditions, because of the presence of the mulch. Bradley et al. (1998) have shown that humic acids can act as electron acceptors for the anaerobic microbial oxidation of vinyl chloride and dichloroethene. VC anaerobic oxidation under iron reducing conditions (Bradley and Chapelle, 1996) and direct VC oxidation in aerobic microenvironments (Hartmans et al., 1985; Hartmans and de Bont, 1992) are other possible biological loss mechanisms. In addition, ferrous sulfide precipitates in the mulch or aquifer can act to catalyze the abiotic reduction of TCE (Butler and Hayes, 2000).

8.2 Effect of Sorption

Because less than 25% of the chlorinated compound removal could be attributed to reductive dechlorination, sorption was evaluated as a possible removal mechanism because of the high carbon content of the mulch fill.

Samples of the mulch/sand fill were analyzed for organic carbon (foc) and for VOCs at the end of the test, and the results are presented in Table 5. Three samples were obtained from 5 feet below the water table, one 5 feet north, one 5 feet south, and a third 10 ft south of BW-1. TCE and trans-DCE were found at concentrations of 0.5-1 ug/Kg. cis-DCE and VC were not detected. These results indicated that sorption was not significant at these locations. Samples from deeper areas of the wall may have shown different sorbed concentrations.

Using an assumed porosity and bulk density of 0.3 and 1.3 kg/L, respectively, a measured foc of 0.018 (Table 5), and a Koc of 183, a retardation factor of 15 was calculated. Using the reported seepage velocity of 85 ft/yr (Parson's Engineering Science, 1997), the TCE velocity through the wall was calculated to be 5.7 ft/yr or about a 3-month residence time. Modeling, using an analytical groundwater transport model, indicated that after 1 year the water leaving the wall would be within 90% of steady-state conditions, at which point sorption would not be a significant removal mechanism. Therefore, early decreases in TCE in downgradient wells may be attributable to sorption, but after the attainment of steady-state or near-steady state conditions, sorption should not have been a significant loss mechanism in TCE removal. Column studies are needed to more accurately assess the contribution of sorption for this technology.

April 13, 2004

8.3 Effectiveness in Reducing Concentrations near Base Boundary

To evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot- and full-scale mulch walls in reducing the concentrations of chlorinated constituents at the Base boundary, the concentrations of TCE, cis-DCE, and vinyl chloride in MW-9S were plotted over time (Figure 26). MW-9S is about 2 years groundwater travel time away from the mulch walls. About two years after the installation of the pilot wall in 1999, the concentrations of all the constituents began to decline. By October 2003, TCE, cis-DCE, and vinyl chloride were below their respective drinking water MCLs of 5, 70, and 2 ug/L. Therefore, the mulch walls have been effective in reducing the concentration of these constituents to levels below the MCLs, even without the installation of the upgradient zero valent iron wall.

Despite these favorable results, attention should be paid to wells MW-33S and MW-34S, which suggest that the plume may be circumventing the treatment area. Wells north of the treatment system (MW-25S and MW-26S) should be sampled to evaluate this possibility.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

1. Future full-scale mulch wall installations should employ column studies to estimate the required residence times to meet remedial objectives.
2. Some engineering measure, such as lower permeability fill, should be employed at the ends of the wall to prevent transverse flow. The length of the wall should employ a safety factor to account for changes in groundwater flow direction.
3. The fill permeability should be engineered to be several orders of magnitude more permeable than the aquifer matrix to account for loss of permeability due to settling or fouling.
4. Column studies and/or microcosm studies are required to elucidate the mechanisms of TCE removal.

April 13, 2004

10.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To reduce, TCE and its daughter products to MCLs at the base boundary, a 500 ft mulch wall was installed upgradient of an existing pilot-scale mulch wall. The intent was for the mulch wall to act as a polishing step after the groundwater was treated by an upgradient zero valent iron wall. Due to the availability of funding, the mulch wall was installed before the zero valent iron wall. The focus of this report is on the effectiveness of the mulch wall alone.

The mulch wall was installed across the complete width and depth of the plume to intercept all groundwater at concentrations greater than 10 ug/L TCE. Due to the presence of an active gas line running parallel to the plume, the wall was installed in two sections. The wall was installed using a continuous trencher to a depth of 25 ft. The wall was backfilled with a 1:1 by volume mixture of sand and mulch as the wall was installed. The wall started 30 feet east of the pilot wall and was 500 ft long. Two-inch diameter monitoring wells with 10 feet of screen were installed upgradient, within, and downgradient of the wall.

Static water level measurements were conducted quarterly and slug tests were performed on the wells within the wall annually. Wells were sampled semi-annually or quarterly for volatile organic compounds, alternate electron acceptors/byproducts and water quality parameters.

Potentiometric surface maps showed the groundwater to move west, north-west through the wall. The exception was the most southerly 150 ft of the south portion of the wall. In this area the aquifer was sandier than anticipated. In addition there was a seep to the west of the south wall. The result was that groundwater appeared to flow north instead of through the wall. Fortunately, the upgradient TCE concentrations at the south end were below the MCL.

Annual slug tests showed that the wall permeability decreased over time. After one year, there was some loss in permeability in some wells, but the losses were considerably less than one order of magnitude. By the second year, permeability losses of 70-80% were observed. It is not known whether the permeability loss is due to settling or fouling.

Dissolved oxygen, redox potential, nitrate, and sulfate concentration were generally depressed downgradient of the wall as a result of the introduction of the mulch. Ferrous iron was elevated within the wall and methane concentrations were elevated within and downgradient of the wall, indicating the attainment of conditions sufficiently reduced for reductive dechlorination. The exception was the area west of the south portion of the wall, where groundwater did not flow effectively through the wall.

The following summarizes the performance for the north section of the wall:

- 95% TCE removed
- 80% Total Chlorinated Solvents removed

April 13, 2004

The middle part of the wall was more effective than the north end. Some increases in cis-DCE, VC, ethene, and ethane were observed. The performance of the south portion of the wall was not assessed due to upgradient TCE concentrations being below the MCL and short-circuiting.

A molar balance showed that less than 25% of the chlorinated compounds entering the north section of the wall could be accounted for by a balance on chlorinated ethenes and ethanes exiting the wall. Removal mechanisms such as sorption, and other biological or abiotic processes may be at work in removing these constituents. Other biological processes can mineralize these compounds to carbon dioxide, which was not measured.

The objective of the mulch wall installation was to aid in treating the groundwater to MCLs at the Base boundary. The installation of the pilot and full-scale walls successfully decreased the concentrations of TCE, cis-DCE, and vinyl chloride to less than MCLs near the Base boundary at MW-9S as shown in Figure 26.

Reductions in permeability of the wall and possible short-circuiting around the north end of the wall, as suggested by increasing concentrations in monitoring wells MW-33S and MW-34S, should be investigated and actions taken, if necessary, to continue to achieve the remedial objectives.

April 13, 2004

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April 13, 2004

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April 13, 2004

LIST OF TABLES

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

- Table 1 Hydraulic Conductivity Changes in Wells within the Mulch Wall
- Table 2 Total Organic Carbon in Groundwater
- Table 3 TCE Concentrations in Monitoring Wells MW-24S, MW-33S, MW-34S, and MW-29S
- Table 4 Performance Data for North Section of Mulch Wall
- Table 5 Mulch Fill Sampling Results: July 2003

TABLE 1
HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY CHANGES IN WELLS WITHIN THE MULCH WALL

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater
Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Well No.	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)			K Ratio 2003/2001
	2001	2002	2003	
B301-BW1	1.18E-03	1.03E-03	3.60E-04	0.31
B301-BW2	2.05E-03	9.03E-04	4.26E-04	0.21
B301-BW3	1.96E-03	2.04E-03	6.14E-04	0.31
B301-BW4	1.56E-03	1.37E-03	3.02E-04	0.19
B301-BW5	7.44E-04	5.40E-04	1.36E-04	0.18

NOTES

1. Bouwer-Rice method for slug test calculation.
2. Rising head tests included in analysis. If more than one rising head test was performed, the average is shown.
3. Based on URS Monitoring Reports for 2001 - 2003.

TABLE 2

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON IN GROUNDWATER

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date	TOC (mg/L) in Upgradient Wells								TOC (mg/L) in Mulch Wall Wells					TOC (mg/L) in Wells 15 ft Downgradient							TOC (mg/L) in Wells 30 ft Downgradient				
	B301-MW45S	B301-MW46S	B301-MW22S	B301-MW27S	B301-MW49S	B301-MW52S	B301-MW55S	B301-BW1	B301-BW2	B301-BW3	B301-BW4	B301-BW5	B301-MW24S	B301-MW23S	B301-MW47S	B301-MW48S	B301-MW50S	B301-MW53S	B301-MW56S	B301-MW29S	B301-MW28S	B301-MW51S	B301-MW54S	B301-MW57S	
Jul-01	<1	1.49	1.28	<1	-	1.66	1.53	2.84	6.29	37.9	266	1130	11.8	6.16	4.73	7.70	94.90	<1	1.17	<1	2.31	1.61	1.18	<1	
Jan-02	1.60	2.60	2.80	1.50	1.90	<1	<1	3.30	2.70	4.50	3.80	140	2.60	1.80	1.60	1.60	3.60	<1	<1	1.80	1.90	1.80	<1	<1	
Jul-02	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	33	<1	<1	2.0	63	25	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	34	48	<1	<1	<1	39	54	
Jan-03	1.58	1.71	1.15	1.17	1.72	1.21	1.54	2.00	1.36	3.15	2.91	82.75	3.11	2.28	1.29	1.22	1.71	1.03	1.18	1.38	1.08	1.50	1.05	1.06	
Jul-03	1.60	1.32	1.80	1.84	1.04	1.06	2.10	1.75	3.19	2.13	2.00	67.83	2.91	2.57	2.22	1.17	1.39	1.17	1.00	2.45	1.09	1.17	1.23	1.66	

Note:

Wells in each area listed from North to South. Refer to Figure 4 for exact well locations.

TABLE 3
TCE CONCENTRATIONS IN MW-24S, MW-33S, MW-34S and MW-29S

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater

Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska

Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date	TCE Concentration (mg/L)			
	MW-24S	MW-33S	MW-34S	MW-29S
Jan. 1999	1.900	1.300	1.300	0.410
Jun. 1999	0.250	0.870	0.600	0.630
Feb. 2000	2.000	0.215	0.880	0.370
Aug. 2000	2.000	0.960	1.220	0.410
Jul. 2001	0.290	0.580	0.400	0.200
Jan. 2002	0.021	0.100	0.061	0.008
Jul. 2002	0.018	0.096	0.200	0.009
Jul. 2003	0.099	0.670	1.000	0.003

Notes:

Full-Scale Mulch Wall installed in July 2001.

TABLE 4
PERFORMANCE DATA FOR NORTH SECTION OF MULCH WALL

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater
Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Mean % TCE Removal ¹	95.4%
Mean % Total Chlorinated Solvent Removal ²	80.2%
Total Ethenes and Ethane Concentration Entering Wall ³	2.287 uM
Total Ethenes and Ethane Concentration Exiting Wall ⁴	0.554 uM
Mass Balance Closure ⁵	24.2%

NOTES

1. Mean % TCE Removal was calculated by subtracting the mean TCE concentrations 15 ft downgradient from the mulch wall from the mean upgradient TCE concentrations over the course of the test, dividing by the mean upgradient TCE concentration, and multiplying by 100%. Mean upgradient concentrations were calculated by taking the geometric mean of molar TCE concentrations in wells MW-45S, MW-46S, MW-22S, and MW-27S for a given sampling event, and the straight mean over the 2-year monitoring period. Mean downgradient concentrations were determined in a similar fashion for MW-24S, MW-23S, MW-47S, and MW-48S.
2. Mean % Total Chlorinated Solvent Removal was calculated in the same manner as Mean % TCE Removal, but included TCE, cis-DCE, and VC.
3. This value was calculated by first taking the geometric mean concentration of total ethenes plus ethane for each sampling event and then taking an average over the 2-year monitoring period.
4. This value is determined in a similar manner to Total Ethenes and Ethane Concentration Entering Wall but uses concentrations in downgradient monitoring wells MW-24S, MW-23S, MW-47S, and MW-48S.
5. Mass Balance closure is calculated by dividing Total Ethenes and Ethane Concentrations Exiting Wall by Total Ethenes and Ethane Concentrations Entering Wall times 100%.

TABLE 5
MULCH FILL SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater
Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Location ID	B301-SB1	B301-SB2	B301-SB3
Field Sample ID	B301-01-SB-09	B301-02-SB-10	B301-03-SB-09
Date Collected	7/29/2003	7/29/2003	7/30/2003
Volatile Organic Compounds (ug/Kg)			
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 1	< 1	< 1
Tetrachloroethene	0.67 JB	0.73 JB	0.98 JB
Trichloroethene	< 1	0.45	< 1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 1	< 1	< 1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 1	0.31 J	1.3
Vinyl chloride	< 1	< 1	< 1
Organic Carbon (Walkley-Black)			
Fraction Organic Carbon (g/g)	0.01880	0.02000	0.0164
Total Organic Carbon (mg/kg)	18800	20000	16400

Notes:

J = Estimated

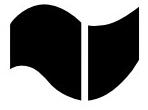
B = Blank Contamination

LIST OF FIGURES

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

- Figure 1 Site Location Map
- Figure 2 Distribution of TCE in Groundwater, Spring 2000 LTM and Historical Sampling Results
- Figure 3 Vertical Distribution of TCE in Groundwater Along Hydrogeologic Profile A-A
- Figure 4 Location of Full and Pilot Scale Mulch Walls and Monitoring Wells
- Figure 5 Schematic Construction Diagram for Full-Scale Mulch Wall
- Figure 6 Dissolved Oxygen in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 7 Redox Potential in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 8 Nitrate in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 9 Ferrous Iron in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 10 Sulfate in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 11 Methane in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 12 Alkalinity in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 13 TCE Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2001
- Figure 14 TCE Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2002
- Figure 15 TCE Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2003
- Figure 16 cis-DCE Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2001
- Figure 17 cis-DCE Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2002
- Figure 18 cis-DCE Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2003
- Figure 19 Vinyl Chloride Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2001



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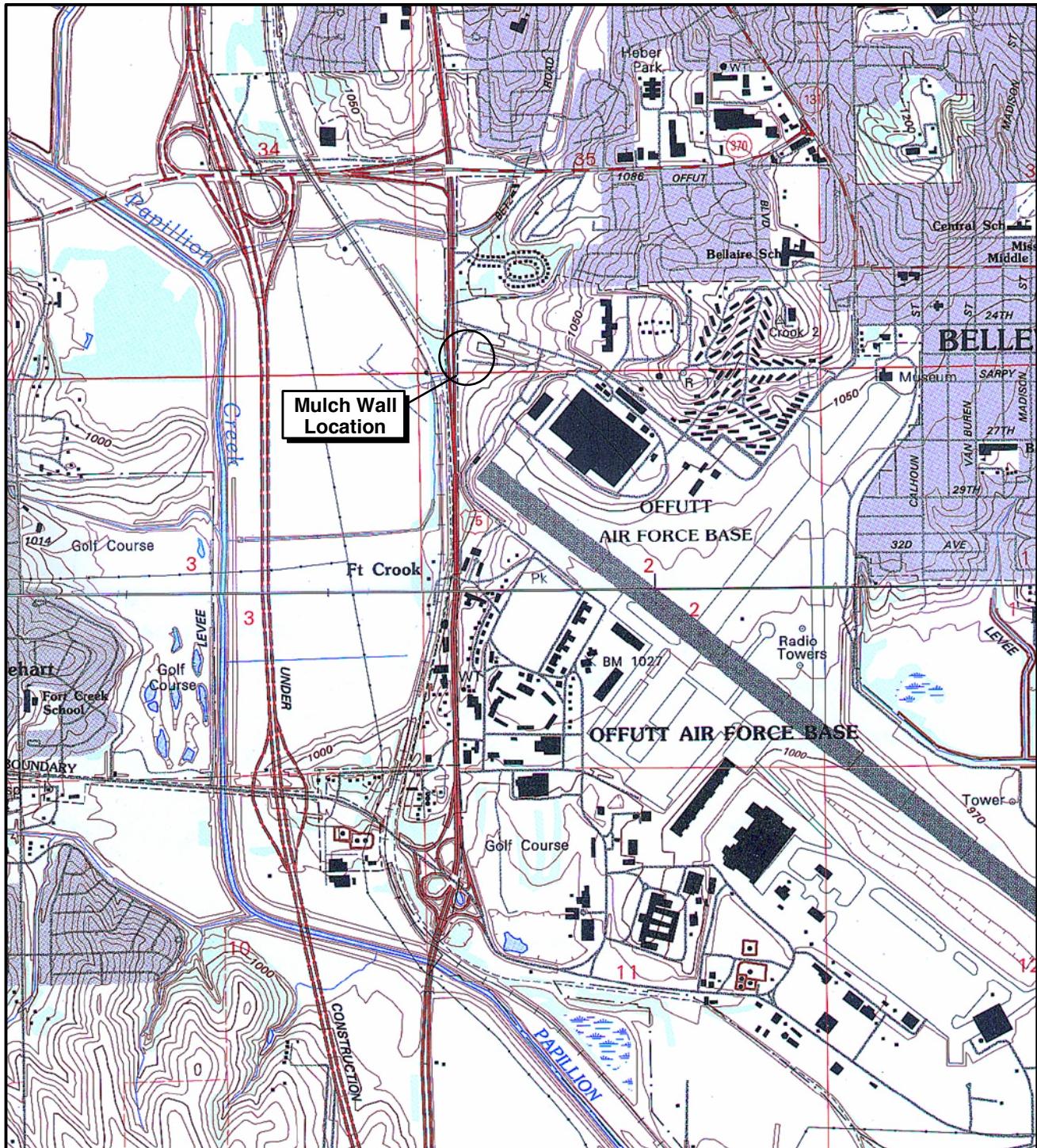
April 13, 2004

LIST OF FIGURES(CONT'D)

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

- Figure 20 Vinyl Chloride Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2002
- Figure 21 Vinyl Chloride Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2003
- Figure 22 Ethene & Ethane Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2001
- Figure 23 Ethene & Ethane Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2002
- Figure 24 Ethene & Ethane Concentrations in Groundwater, July 2003
- Figure 25 Molar cis-DCE/TCE Ratio in Upgradient, Mulch Wall, and Downgradient Wells
- Figure 26 Chlorinated Constituent Concentrations in Groundwater in MW-9S



U.S. Geological Survey Map
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa (1994)
Plattsmouth, Nebr.-Iowa (1994)
Quadrangle, 7.5 minute

SCALE (ft.)
0 1000 2000



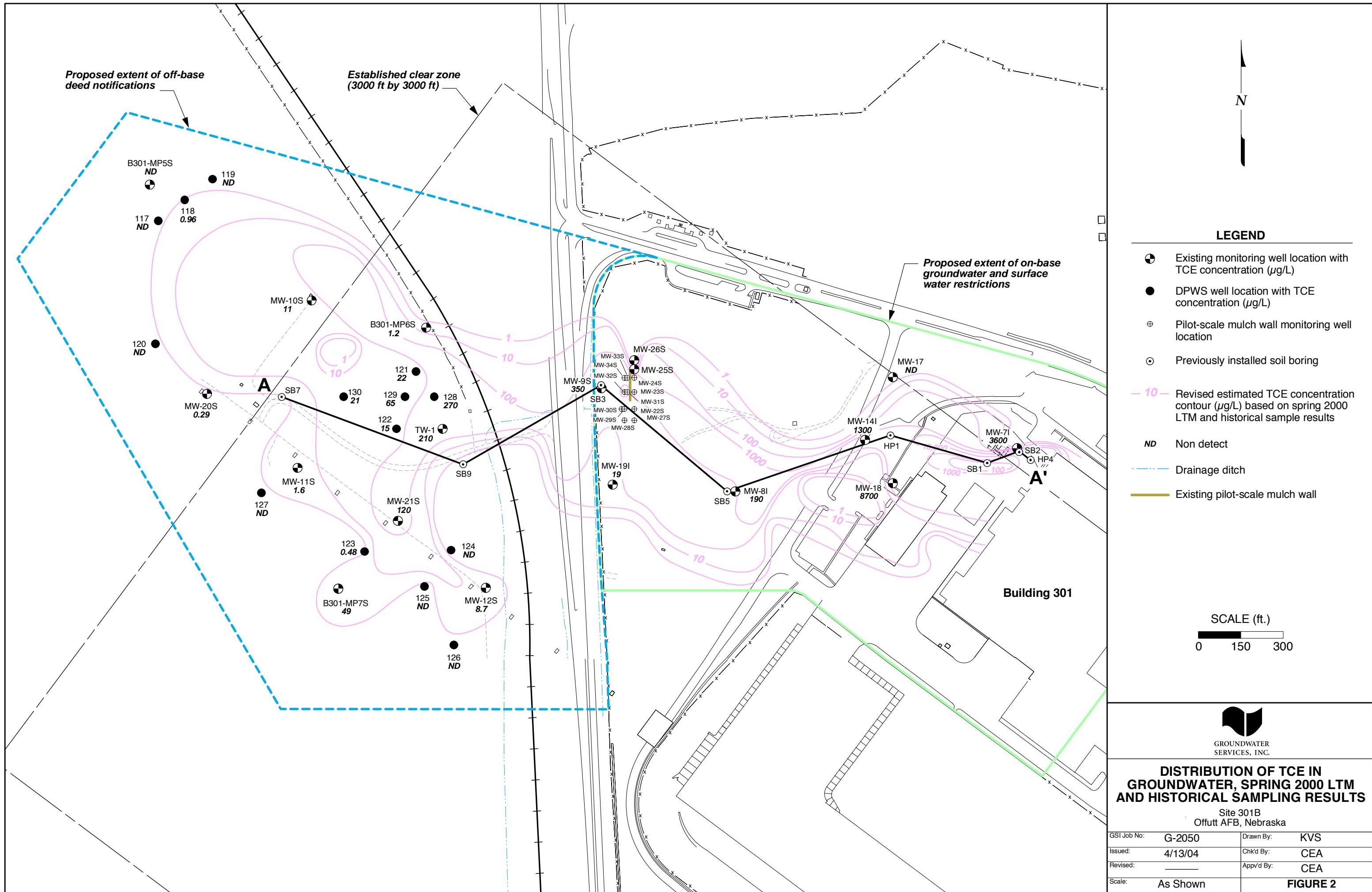
GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

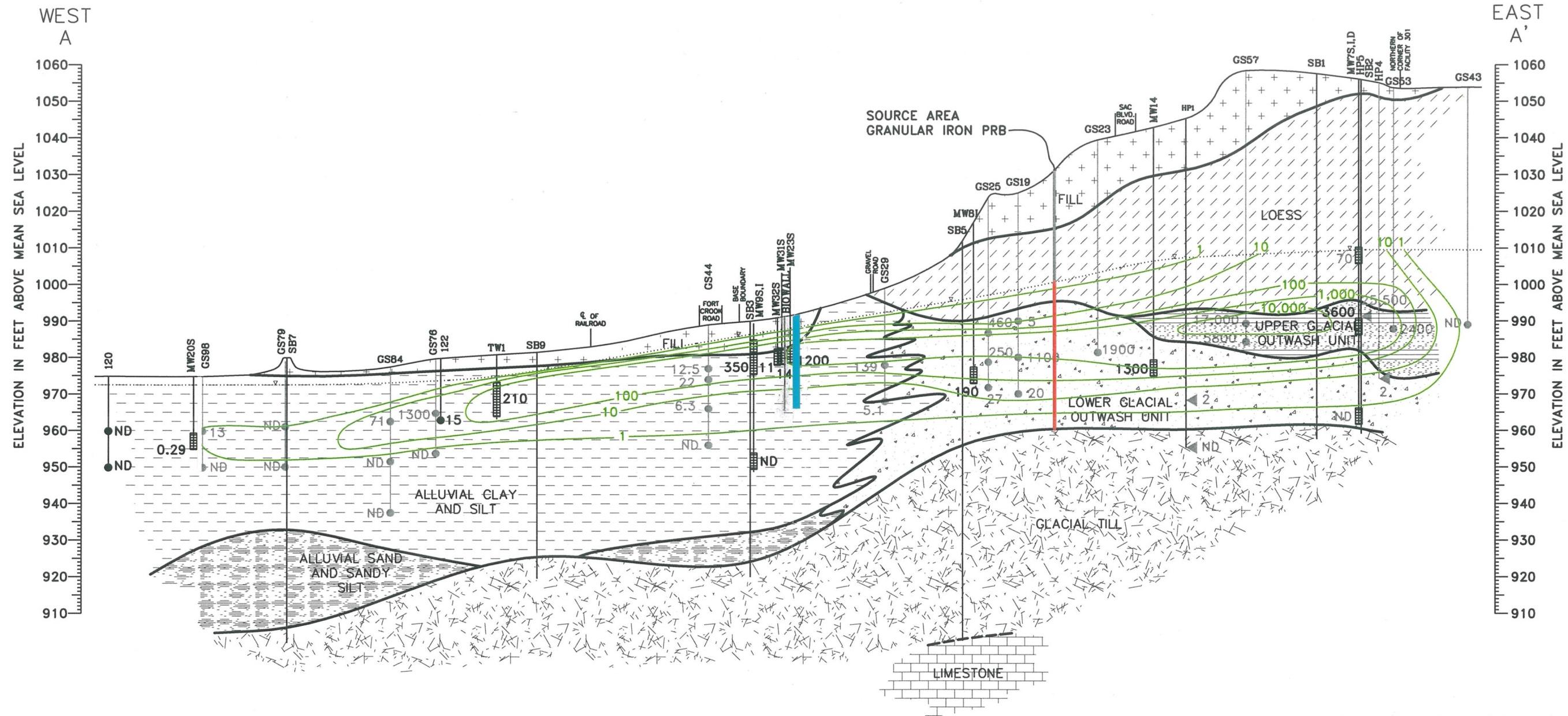
SITE LOCATION MAP

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No.:	G-2050	Scale:	As Shown
Drawn by:	CCJ	Approved by:	CEA
Revised:		Date:	4/13/04

FIGURE
1





GRAPHICAL HYDROSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS SYMBOLS

	Fill		Clay-Rich Glacial Till
	Loess		Alluvial Clay and Silt
	Upper Glacial Outwash Unit		Alluvial Sand and Sandy Silt
	Lower Glacial Outwash Unit		Bedrock - Western Interior Plains Confining Systems

VERTICAL SCALE IN FEET

HORIZONTAL SCALE IN FEET

VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = 10x

FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL

ESTIMATED GROUNDWATER SURFACE

MONITORING WELL SCREEN INTERVAL WITH TCE CONCENTRATION FROM SPRING 2000 LTM

ESTIMATED TCE CONCENTRATION CONTOURS ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) BASED ON SPRING 2000 LTM AND HISTORIC SAMPLE RESULTS

DIRECT PUSH WATER SAMPLE LOCATION WITH TCE CONCENTRATION FROM SPRING 2000 LTM

HISTORIC DIRECT PUSH WATER SAMPLE LOCATION WITH ADJUSTED TCE CONCENTRATION IF ABOVE 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$

HISTORIC HYDROPUCK WATER SAMPLE LOCATION WITH TCE CONCENTRATION ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)

NON-DETECT AT SAMPLE LOCATION

GRANULAR IRON PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIER

NOTES:

1) This figure represents a conceptual geologic model. The actual lithology between borings may vary from the shown interpretation.

2) Cross-section developed during the SFI/LTM (W-C 1998). See final SFI/LTM report for soil boring details.

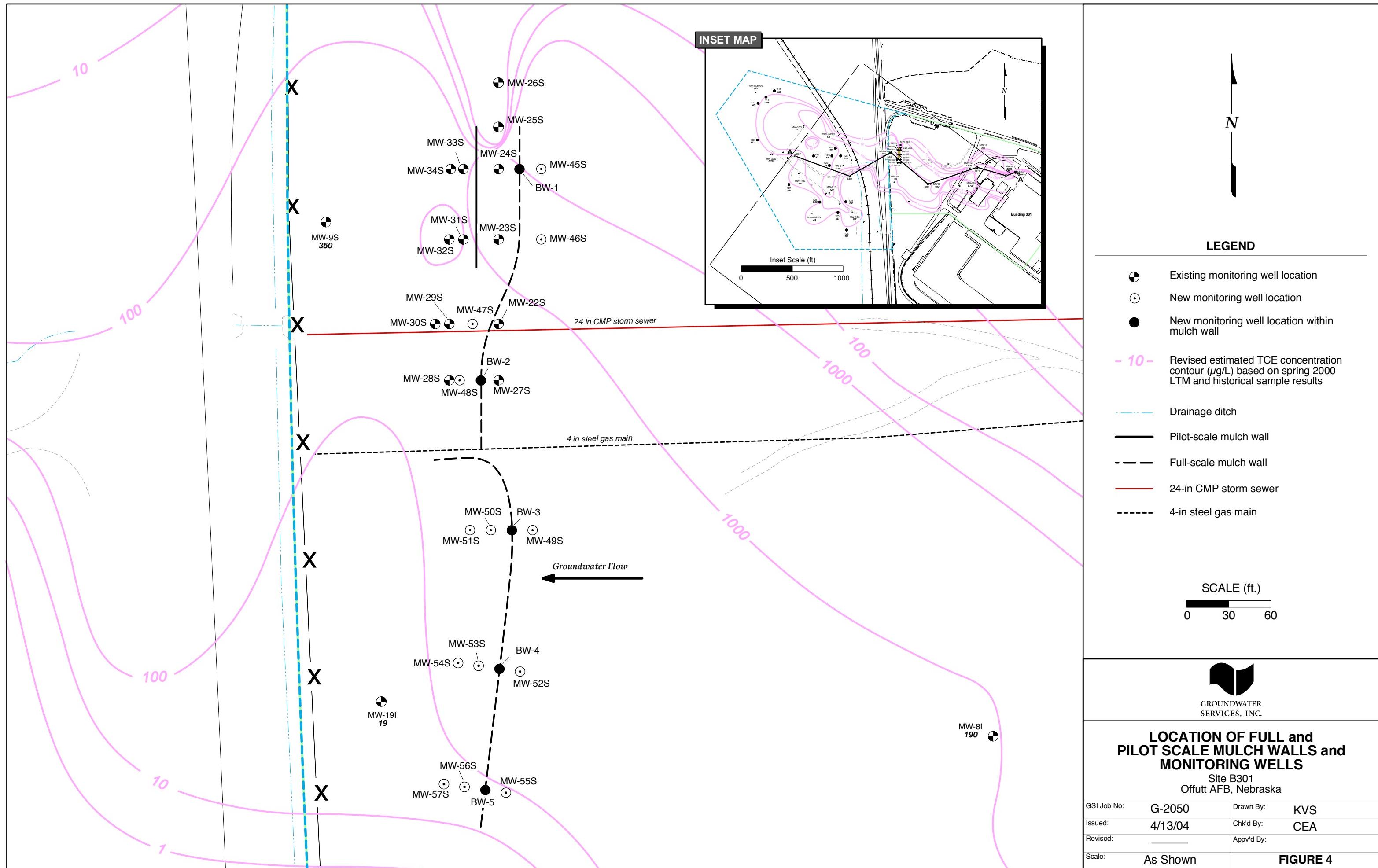


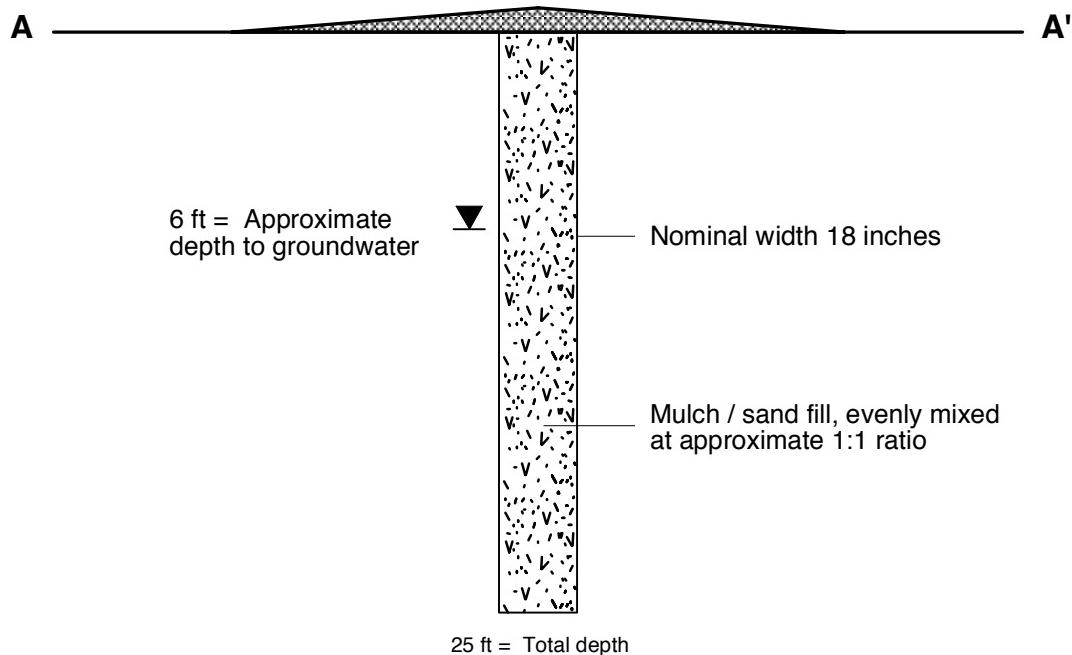
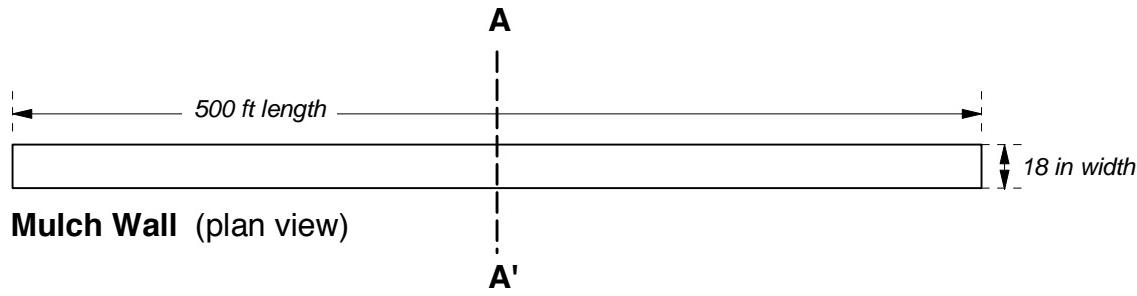
GROUNDWATER SERVICES, INC.

VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TCE IN GROUNDWATER ALONG HYDROGEOLOGIC PROFILE A-A'

Site B 301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	DLB
Issued:	4/13/04	Chkd By:	MRS
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	MRS
Scale:	As Shown		FIGURE 3





 GROUNDWATER SERVICES, INC.	GSI Job No.	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
	Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
	Revised:	_____	Aprv'd By:	CEA
	Scale:	Not to scale	FIGURE 5	
	SCHEMATIC CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAM FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL			
Site B301 Offutt AFB, Nebraska				

FIGURE 6
DISSOLVED OXYGEN IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

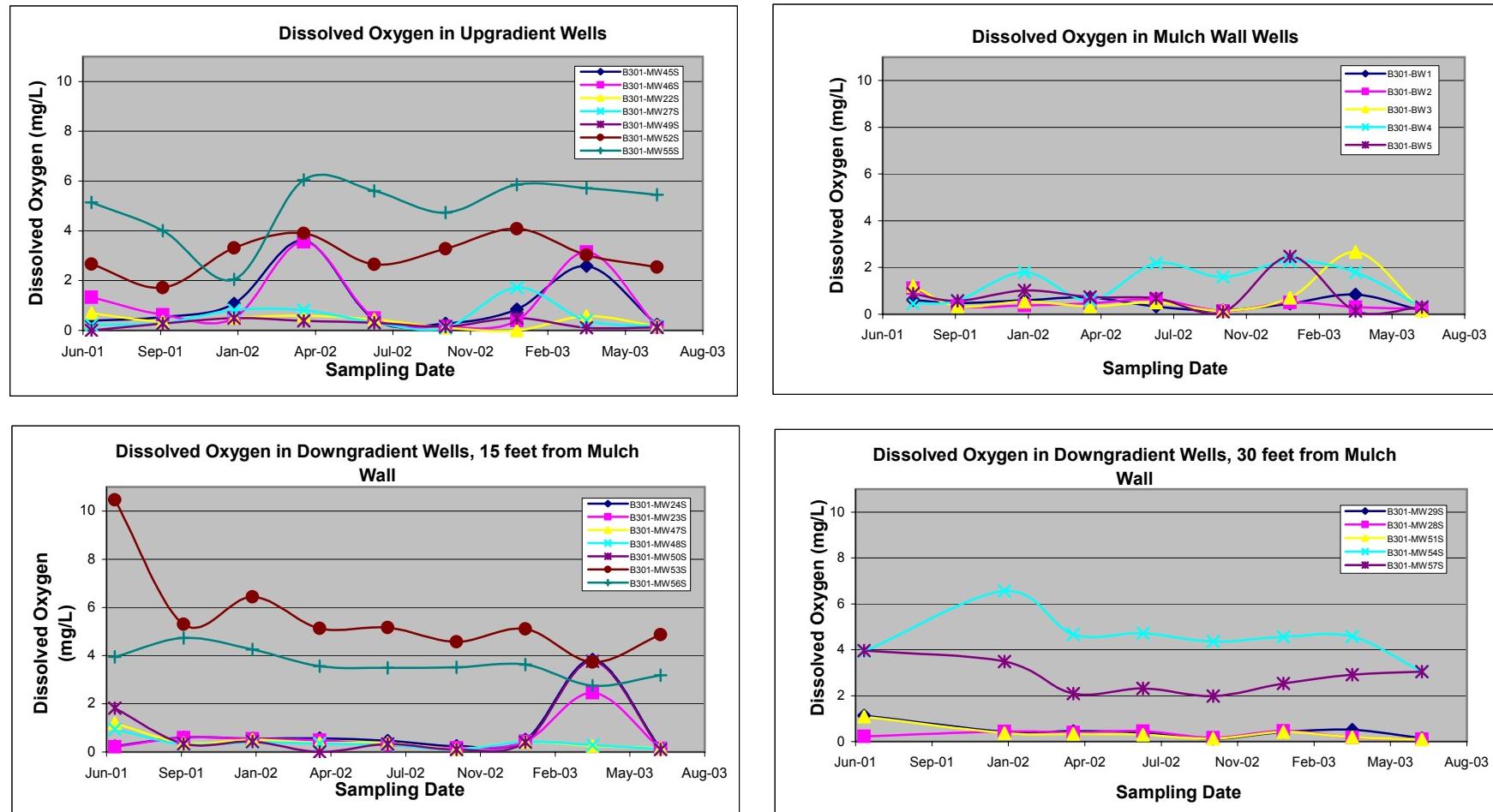


FIGURE 7
REDOX POTENTIAL IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

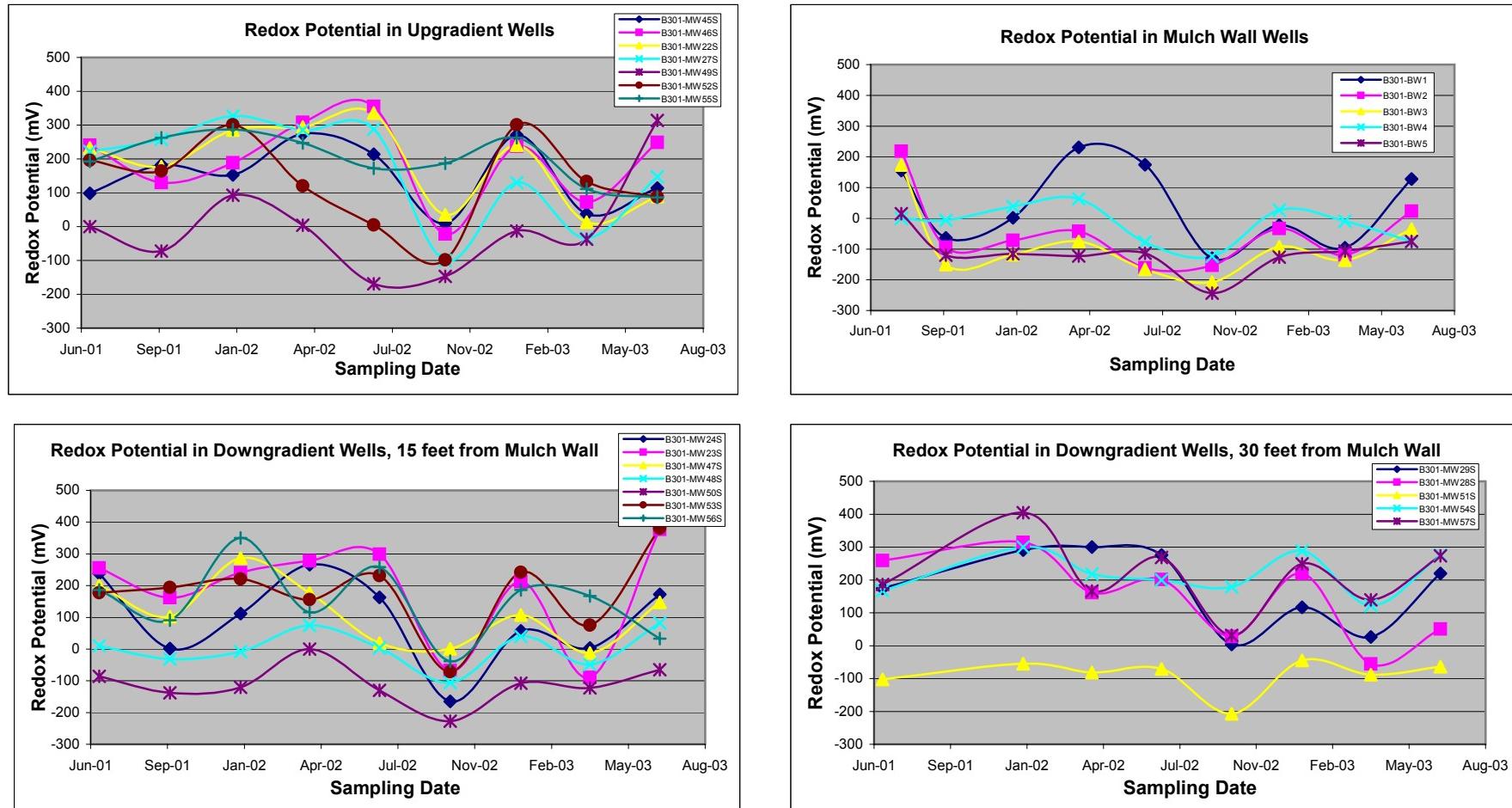


FIGURE 8
NITRATE IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

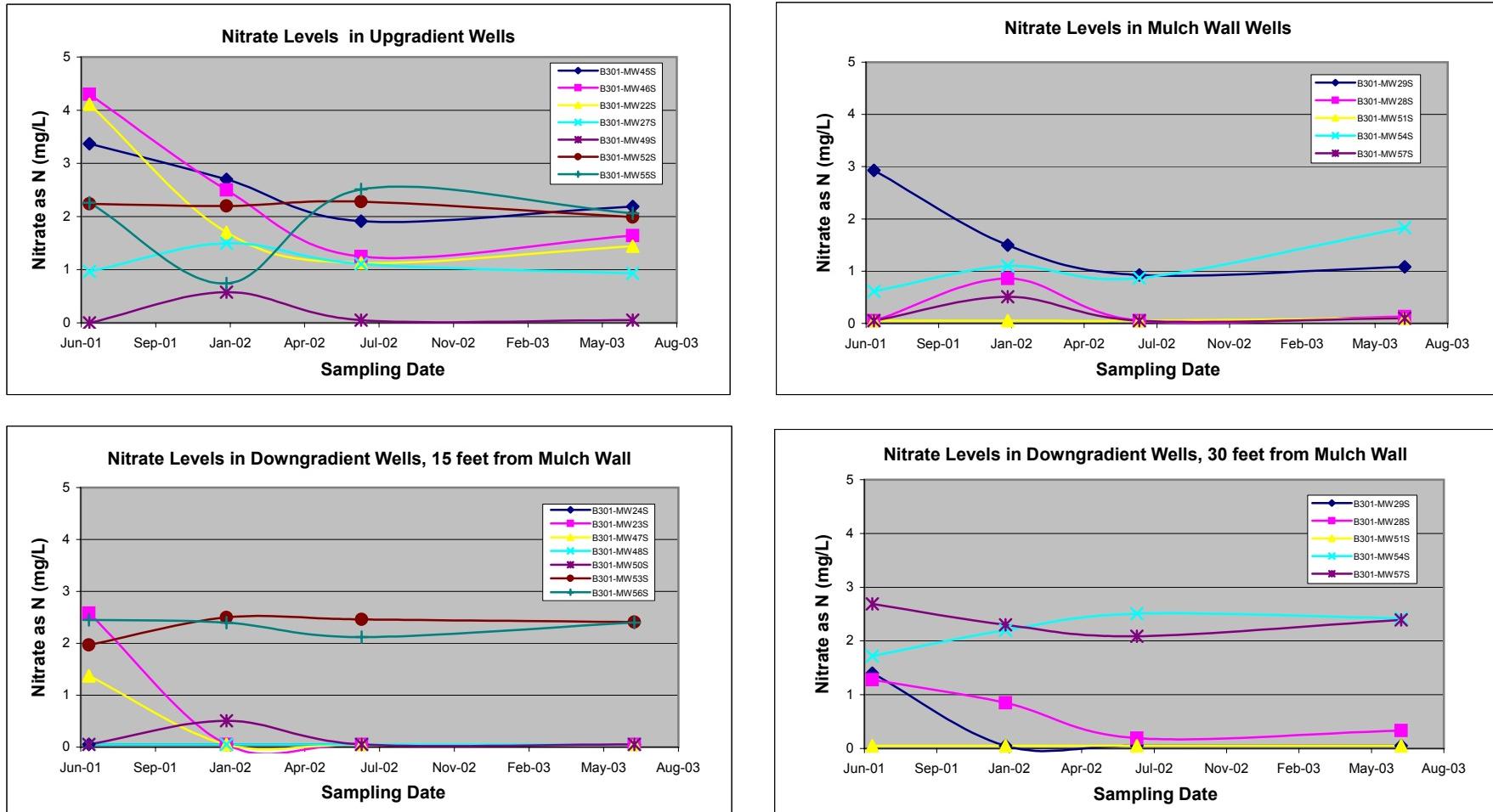


FIGURE 9
FERROUS IRON IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

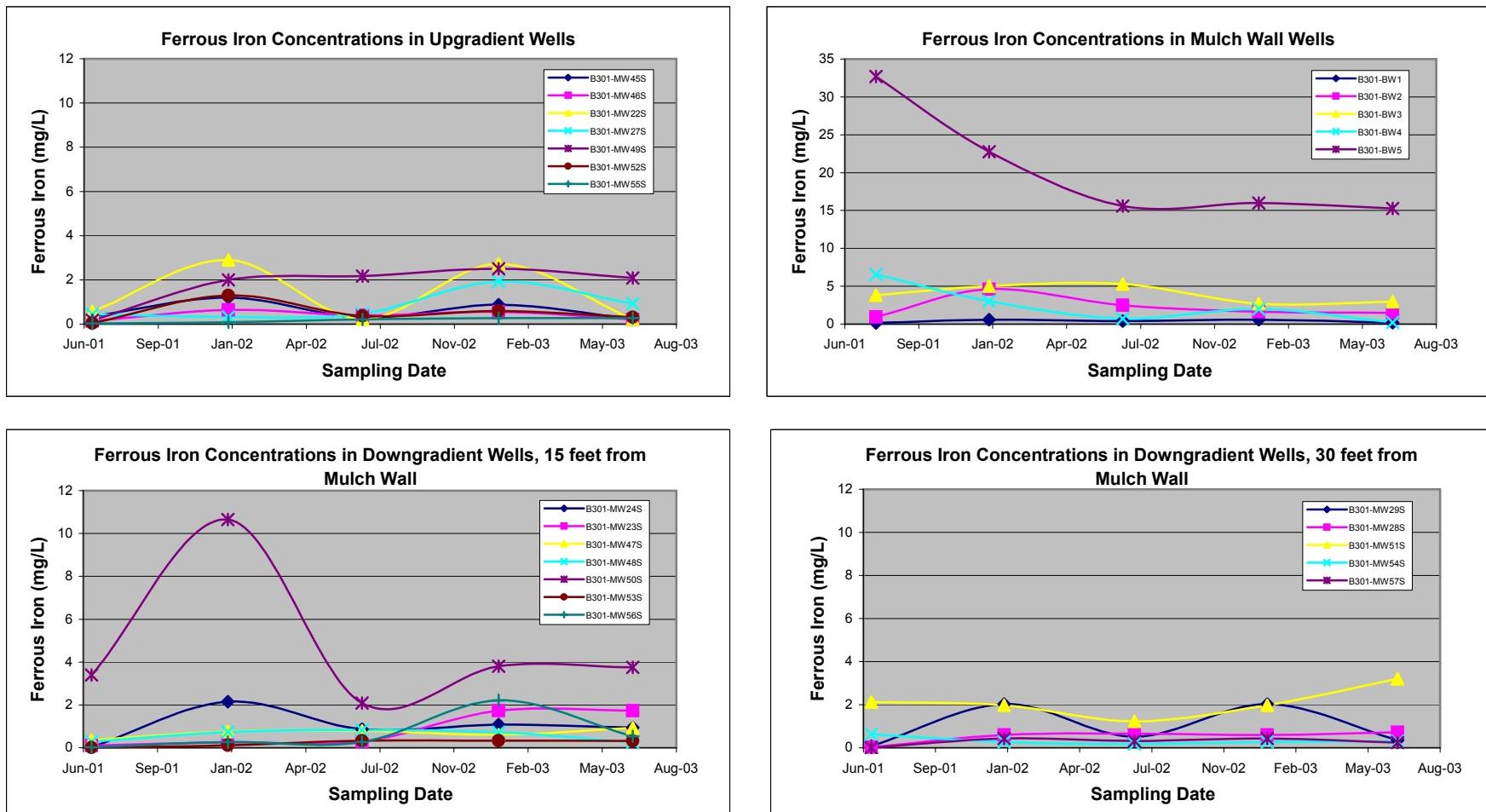


FIGURE 10
SULFATE IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

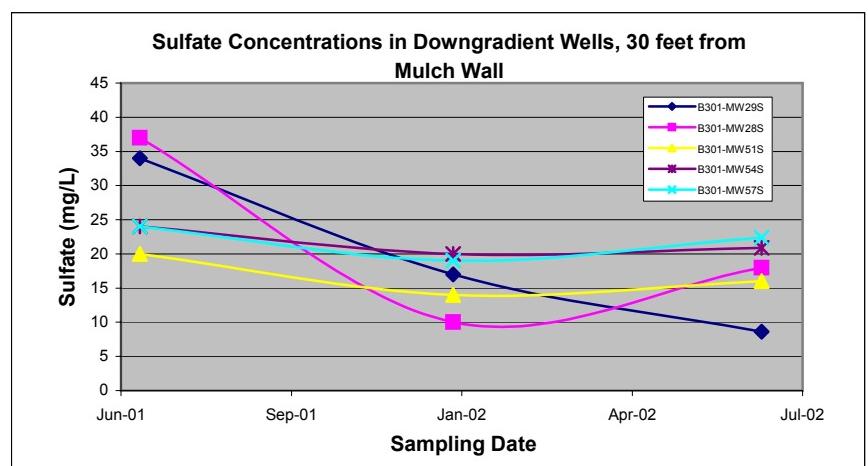
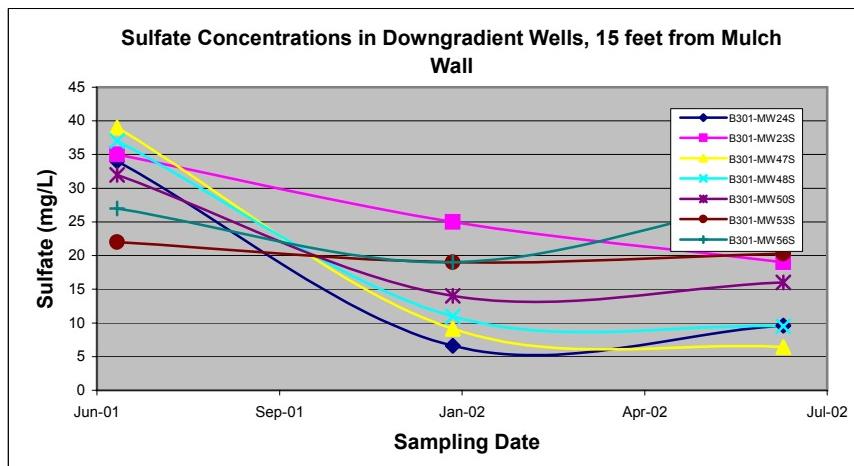
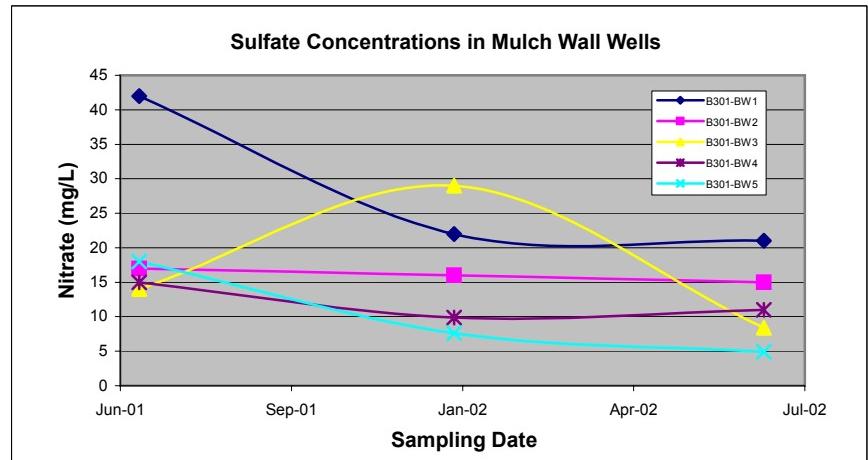
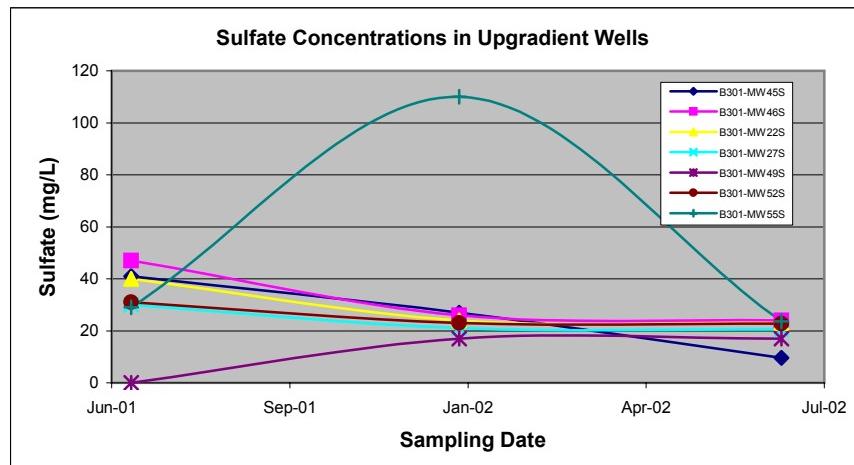


FIGURE 11
METHANE IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

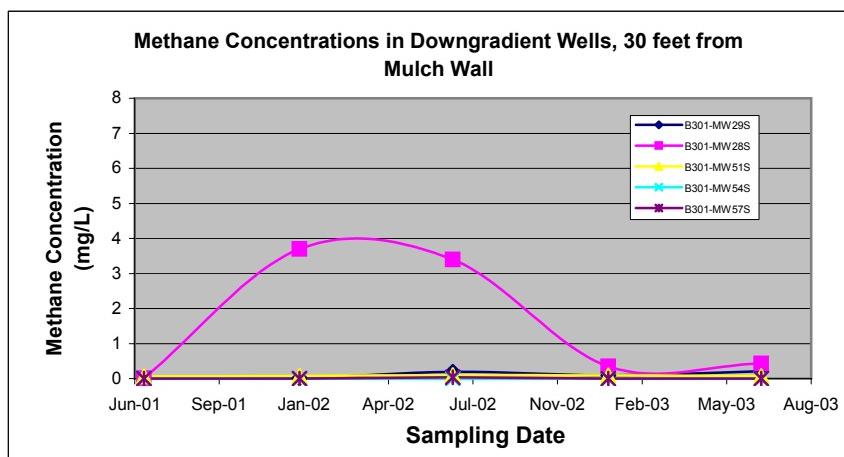
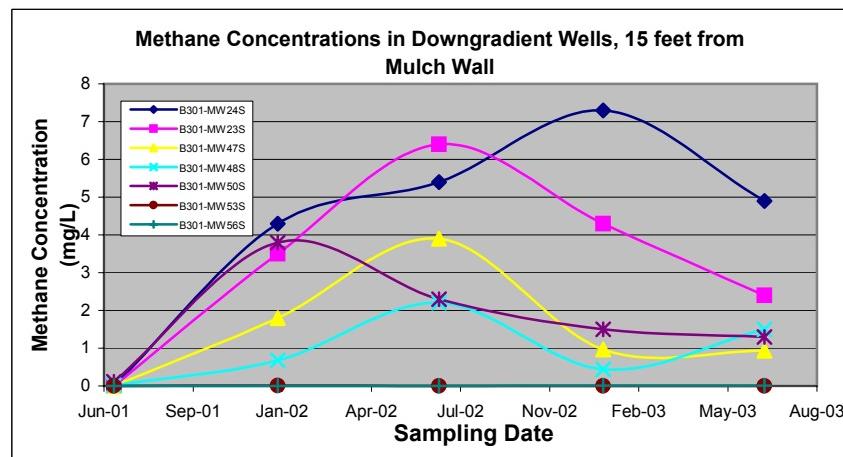
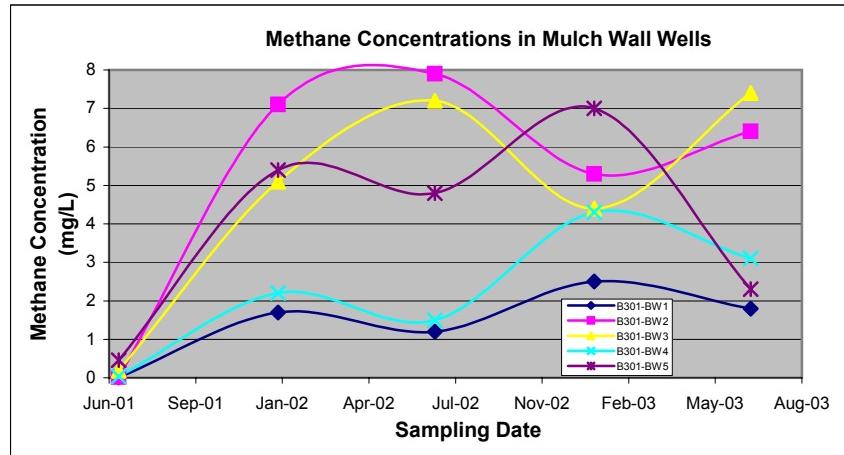
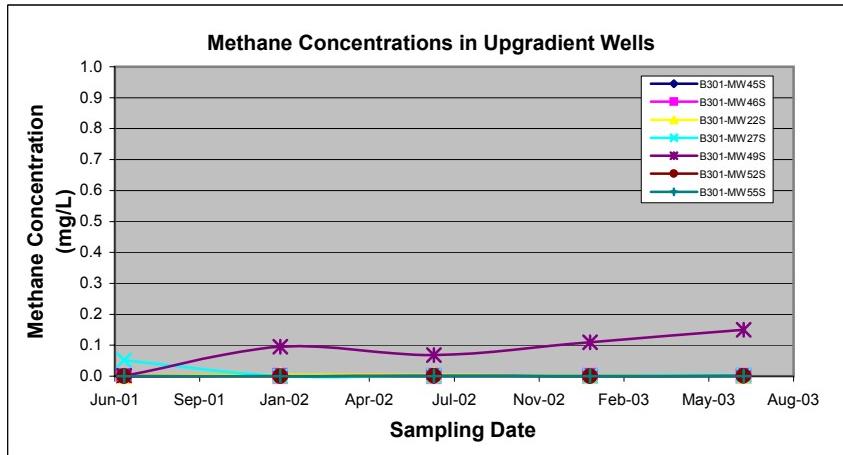
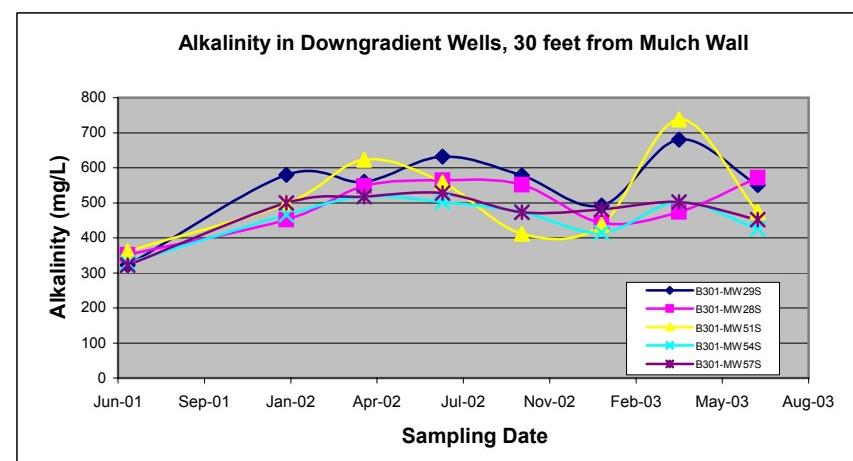
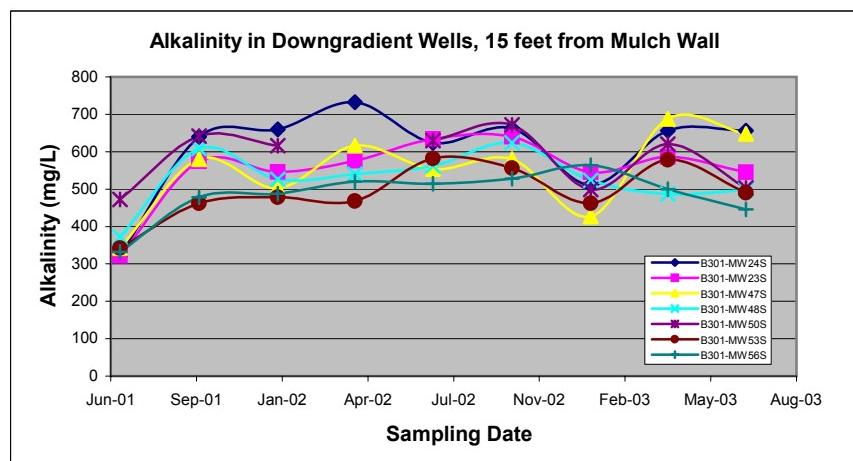
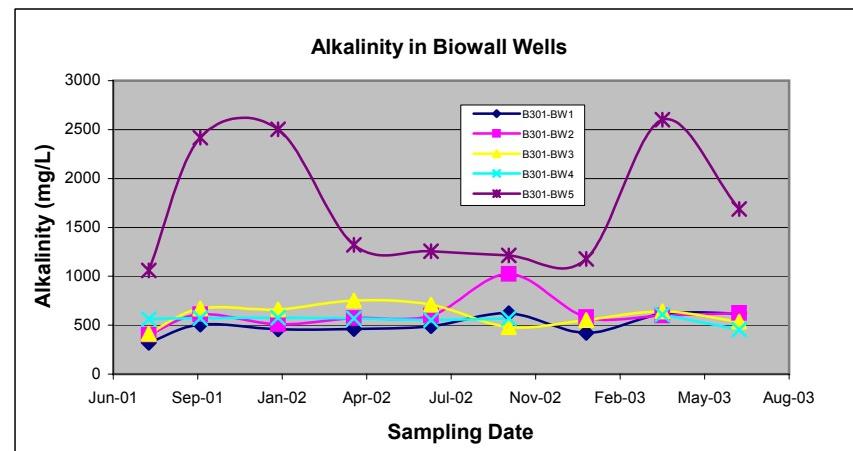
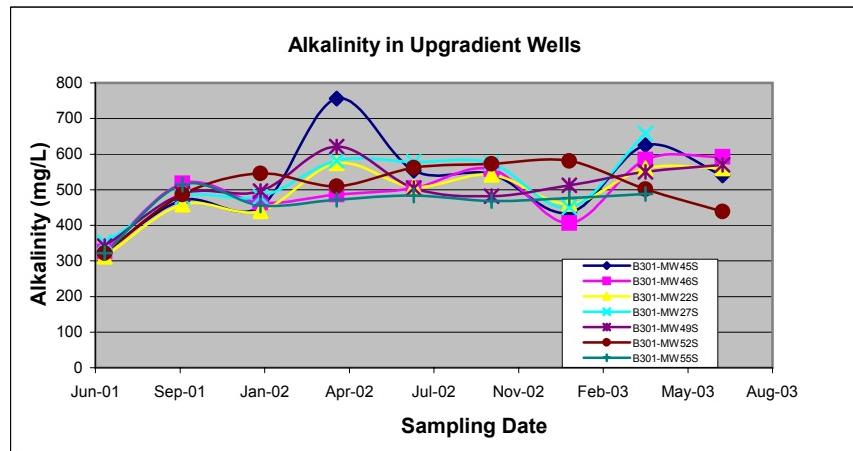
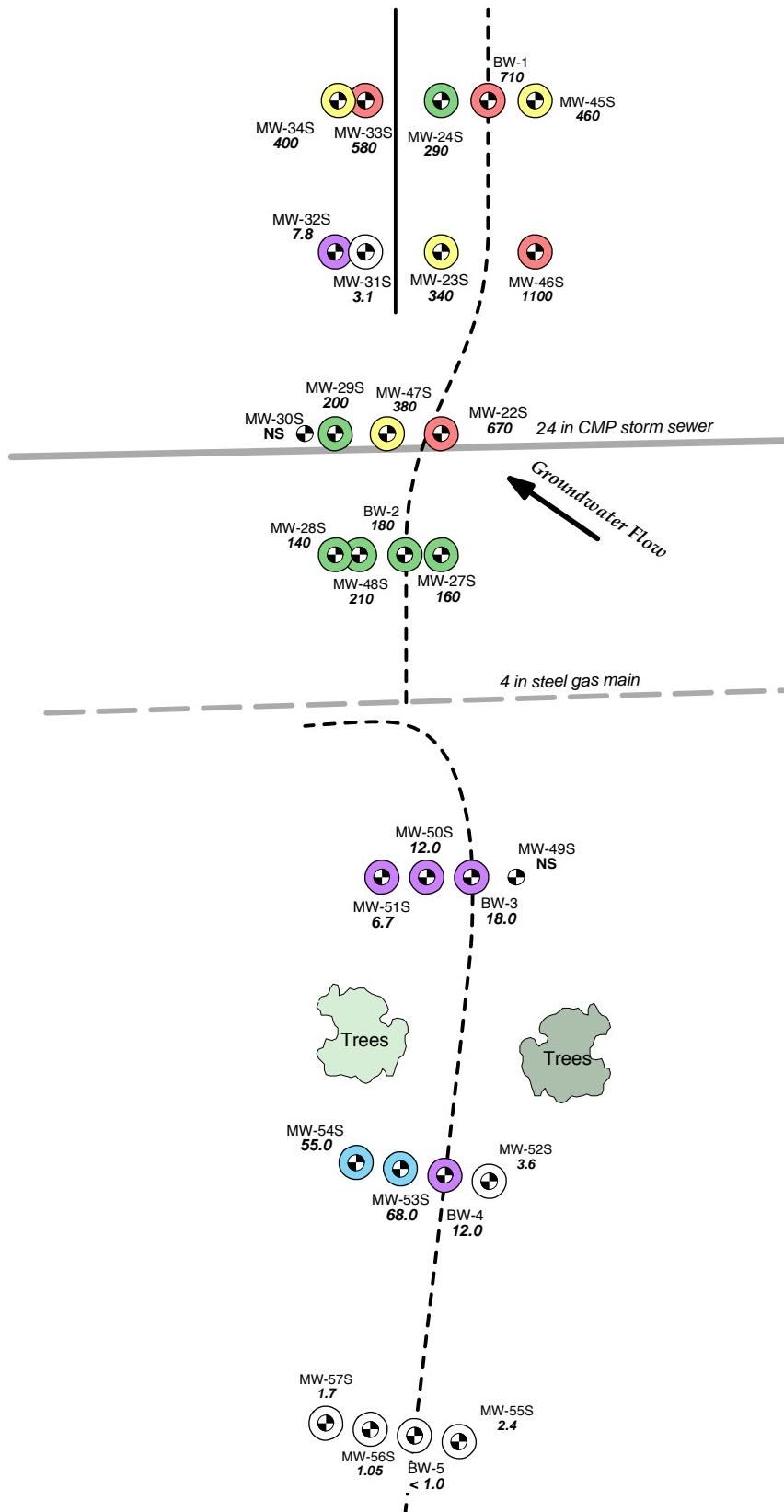


FIGURE 12
ALKALINITY IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas





LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch wall
- - - Full-scale mulch wall

Concentrations Levels of TCE ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- <5
- 5-20
- >20-100
- >100-300
- >300-500
- >500

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

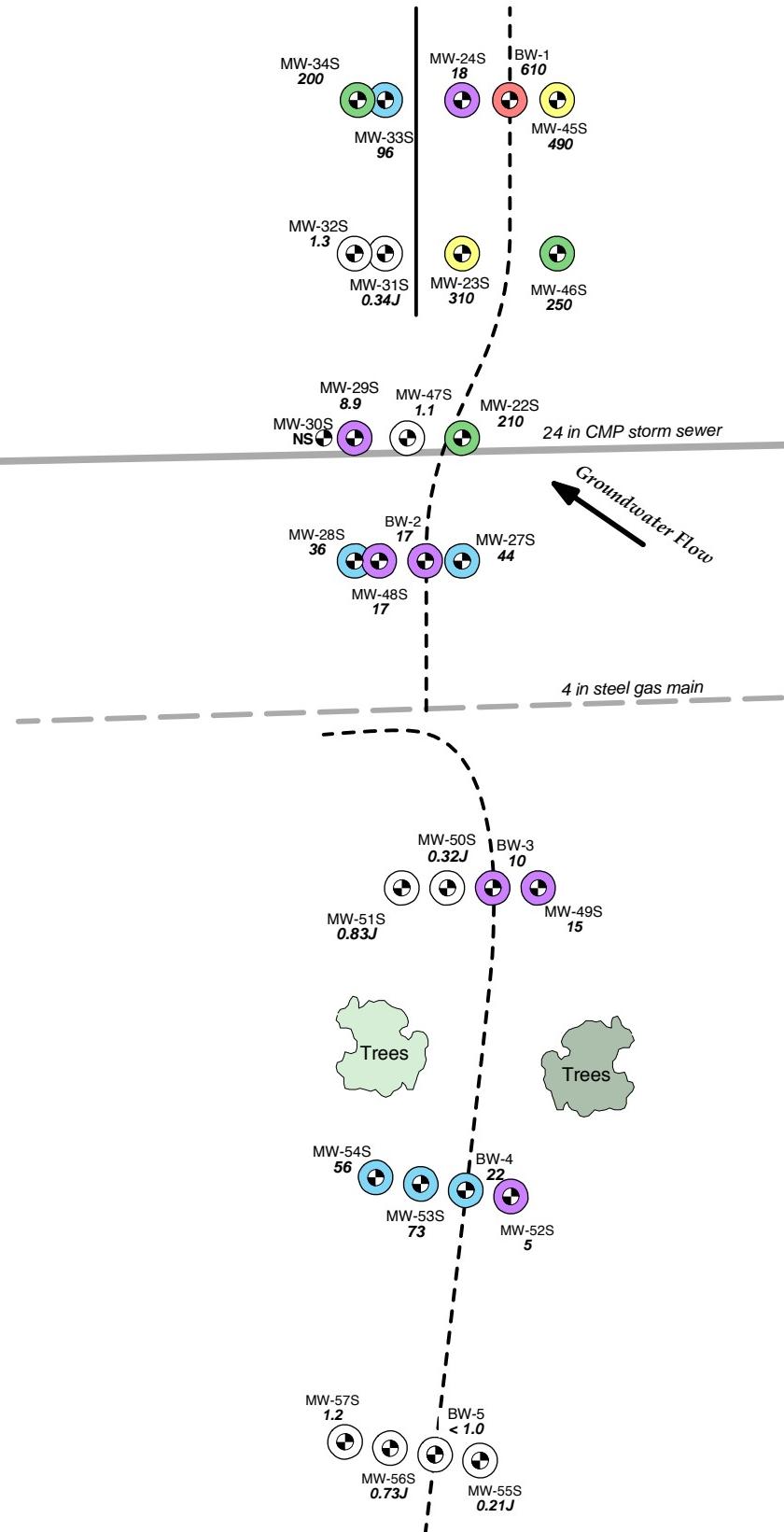


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

TCE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER, JULY 2001

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE 13	



LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch wall
- - - Full-scale mulch wall

Concentrations Levels of TCE (µg/L)

- <5
- 5-20
- >20-100
- >100-300
- >300-500
- >500

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

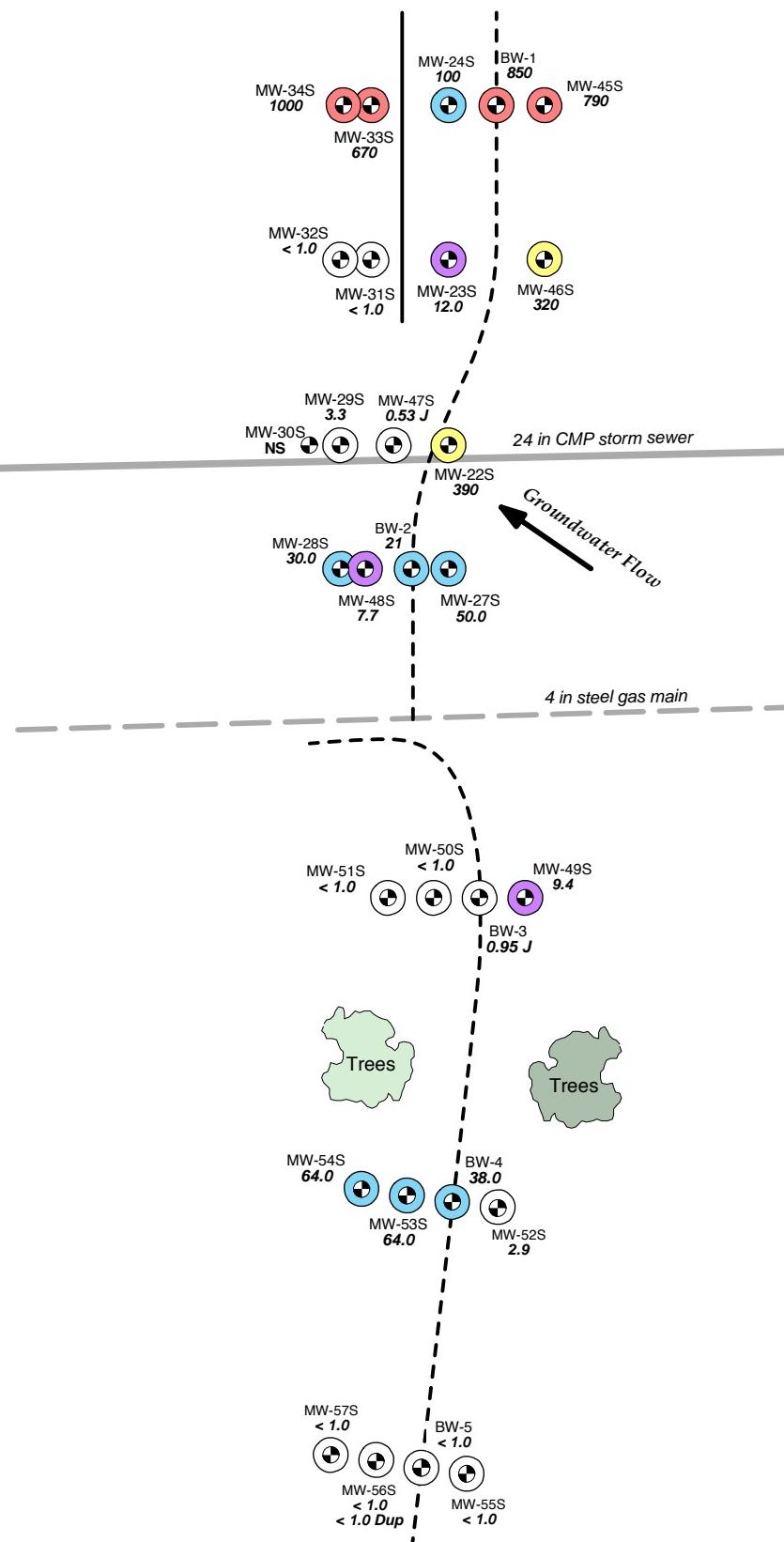


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

TCE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER, JULY 2002

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	CCJ
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	App'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE 14	



N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch wall
- - - Full-scale mulch wall

Concentrations Levels of TCE ($\mu\text{g/L}$)



SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

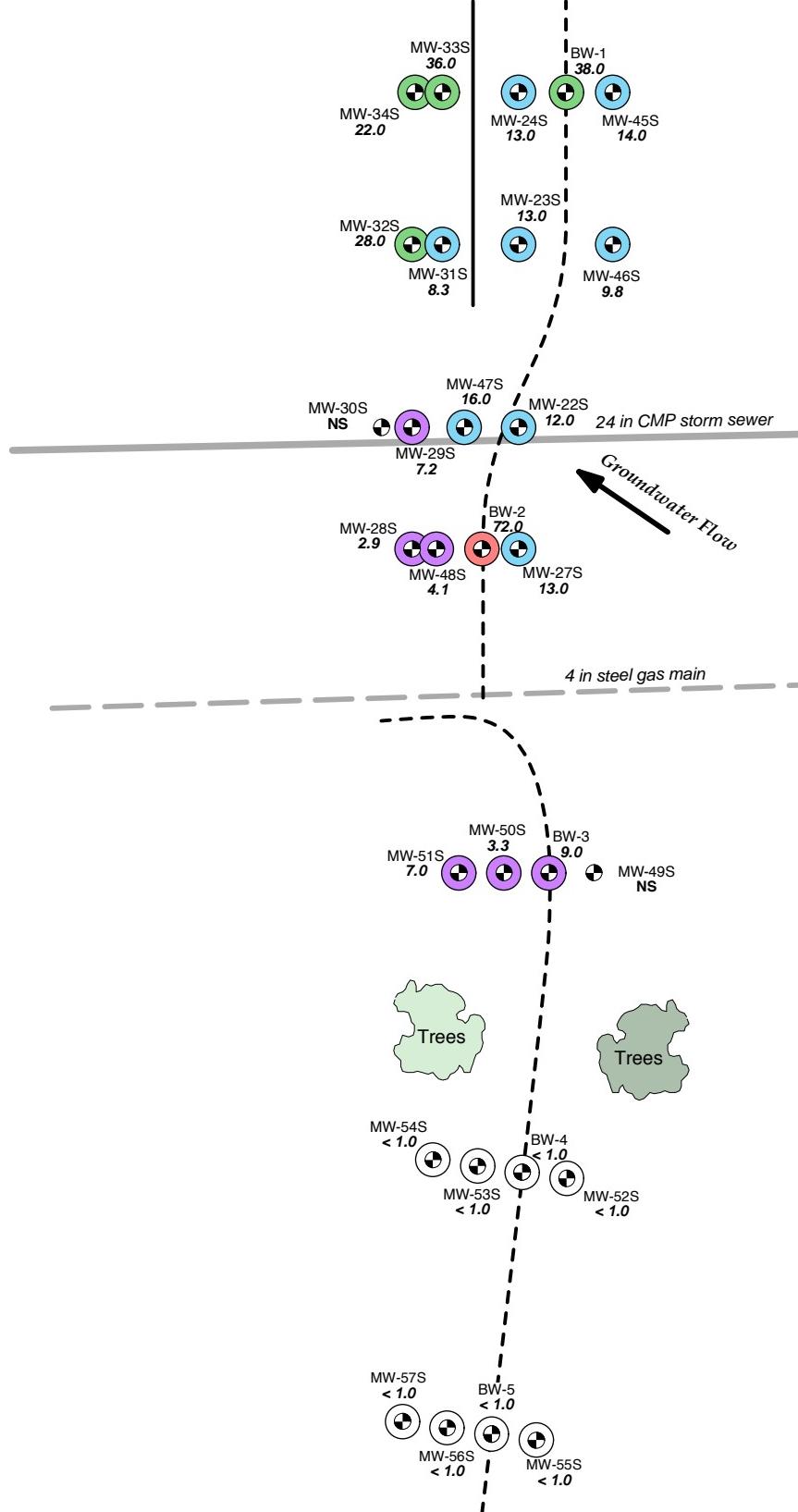


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

TCE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER, JULY 2003

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	App'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE 15	



LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch wall
- - - Full-scale mulch wall

Concentrations Levels of cis-DCE (µg/L)

- <1
- 1-10
- >10-20
- >20-70
- >70

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

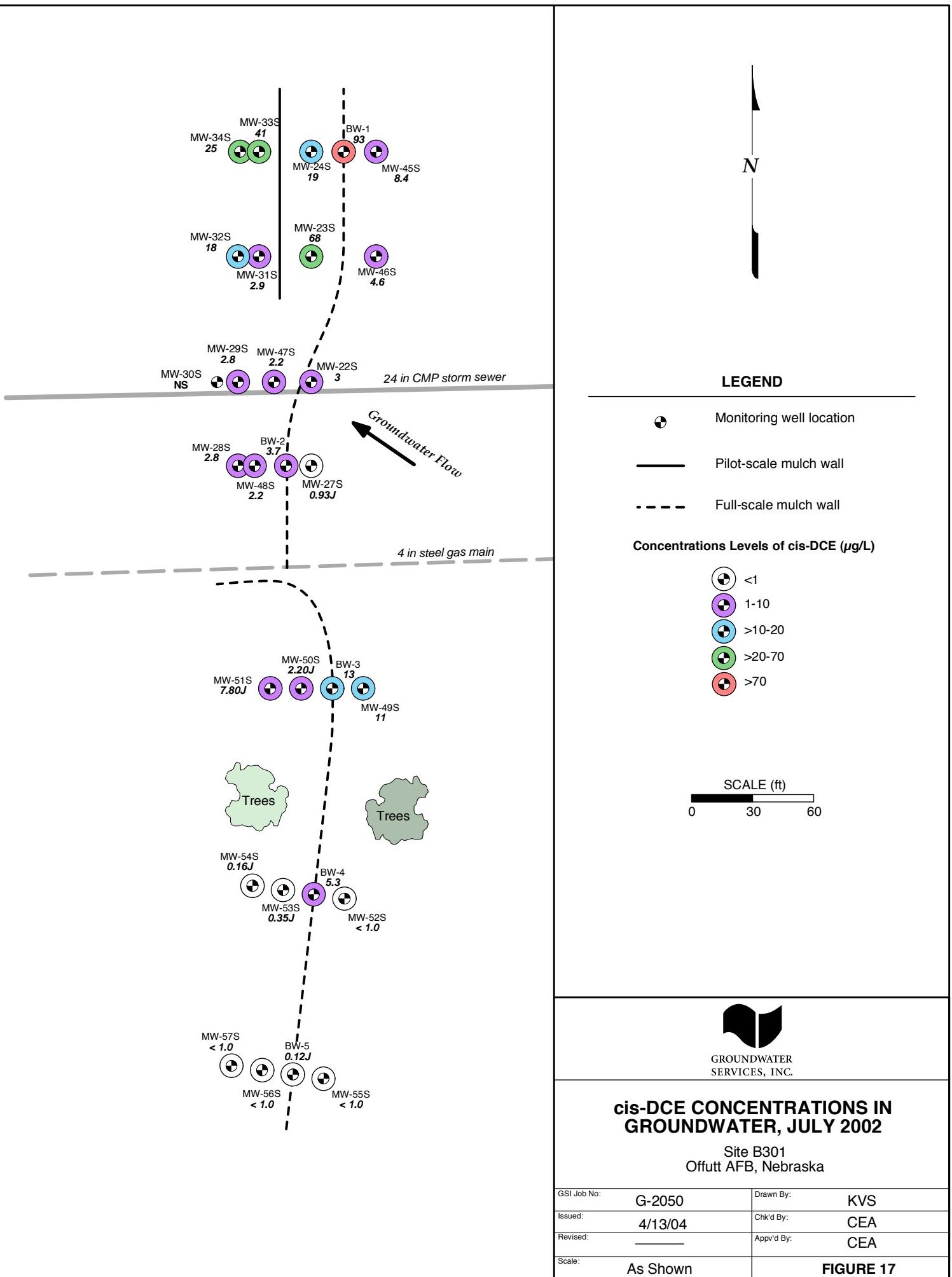


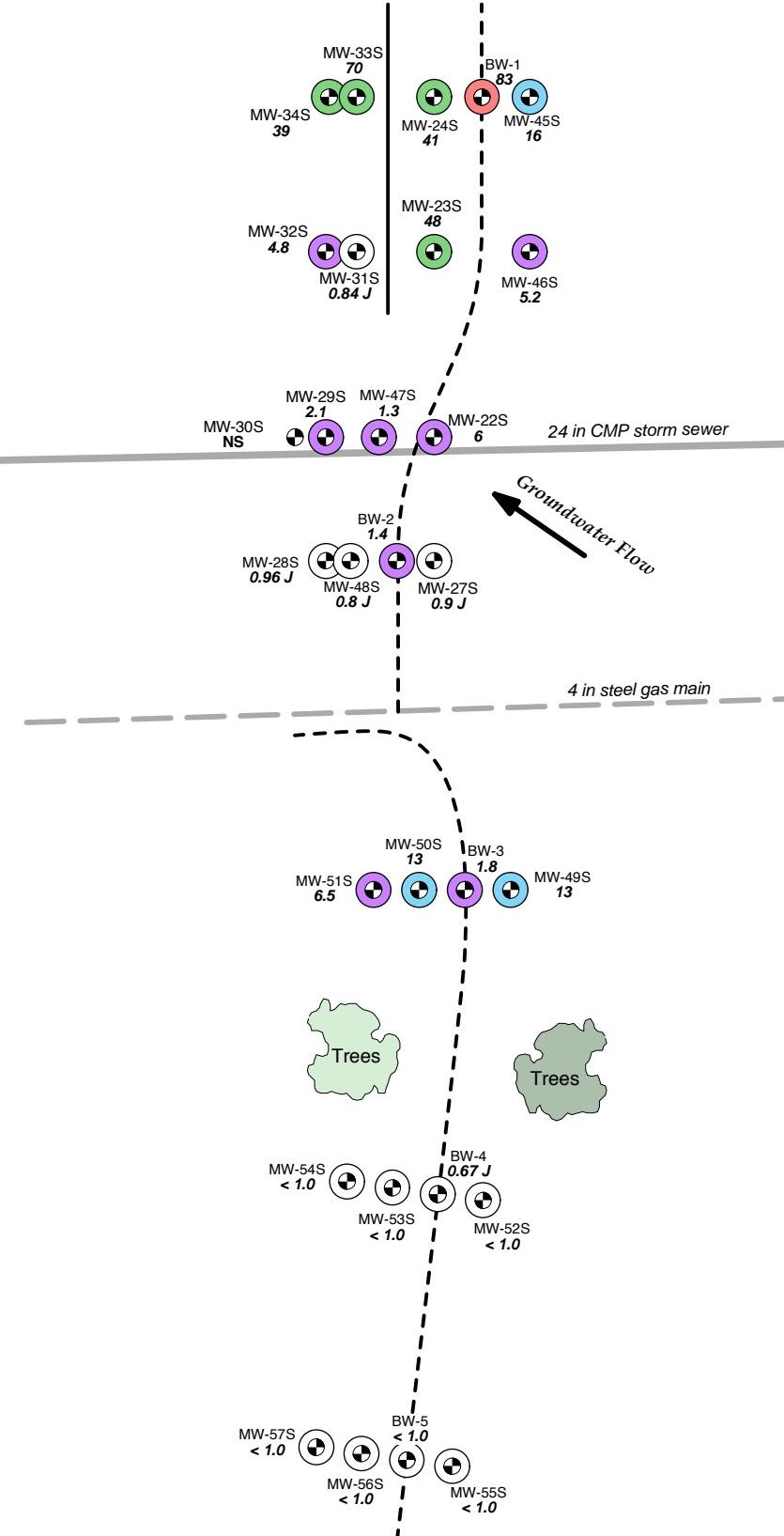
GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

cis-DCE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER, JULY 2001

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown		FIGURE 16





N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch biowall
- - - Full-scale mulch biowall

Concentrations Levels of cis-DCE ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- <1
- 1-10
- >10-20
- >20-70
- >70

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

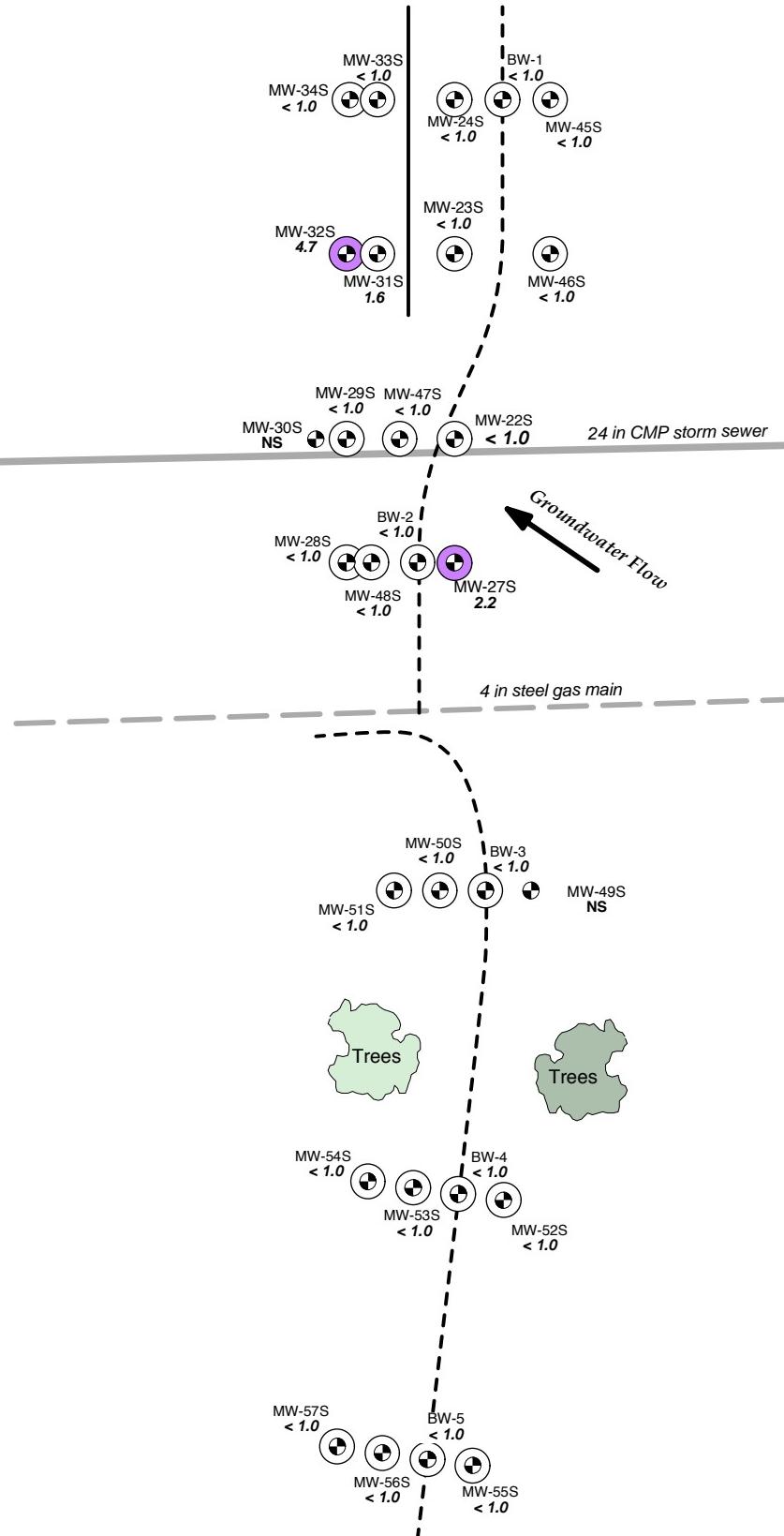


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

cis-DCE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER, JULY 2003

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE 18	



N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch biowall
- - - Full-scale mulch biowall

Concentrations Levels of vinyl chloride ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- < 2
- 2-10
- > 10-30

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

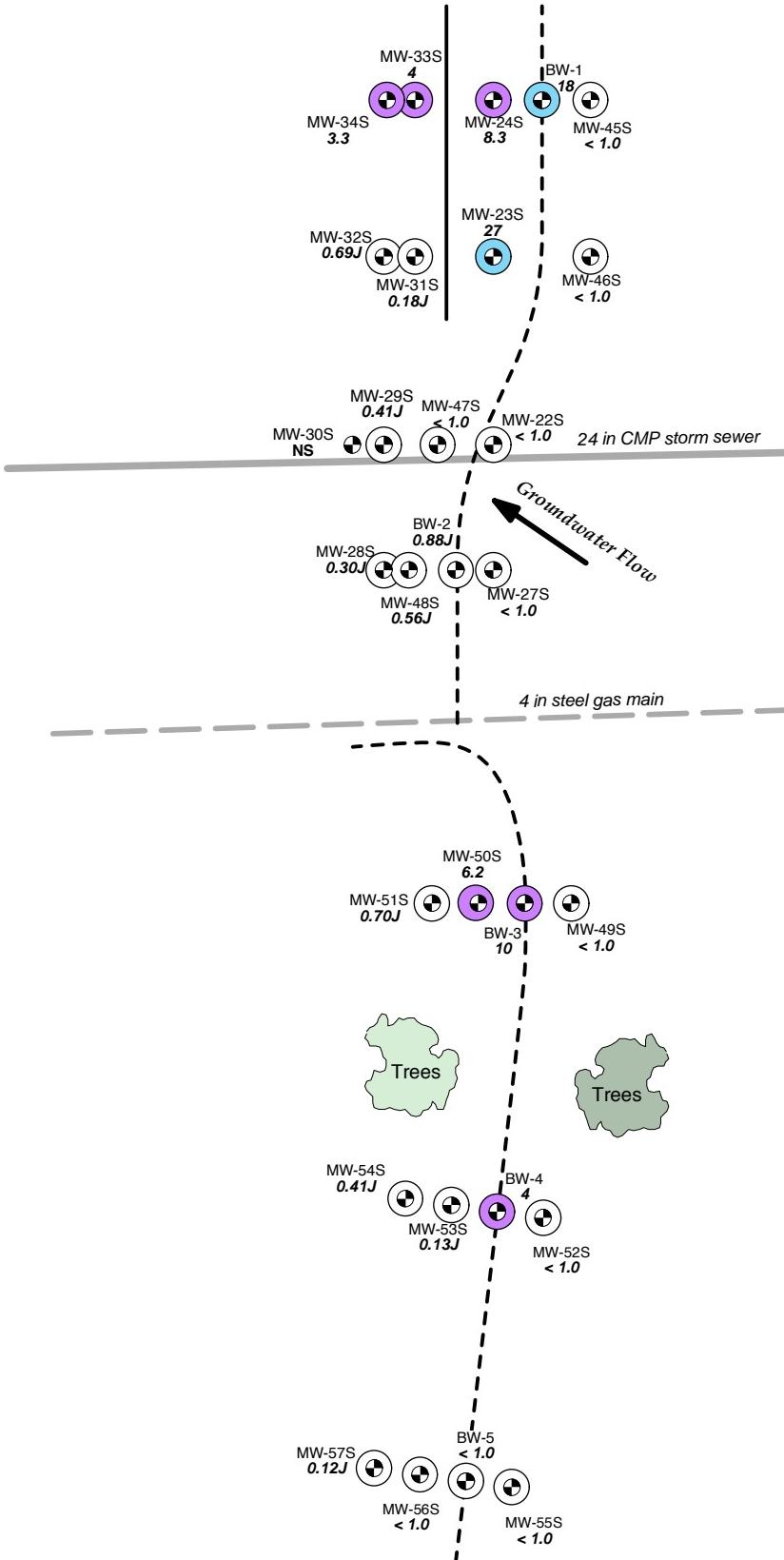


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

VINYL CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER: JULY 2001

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown		FIGURE 19



N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch biowall
- - - Full-scale mulch biowall

Concentrations Levels of vinyl chloride (µg/L)

- < 2
- 2-10
- > 10-30

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60



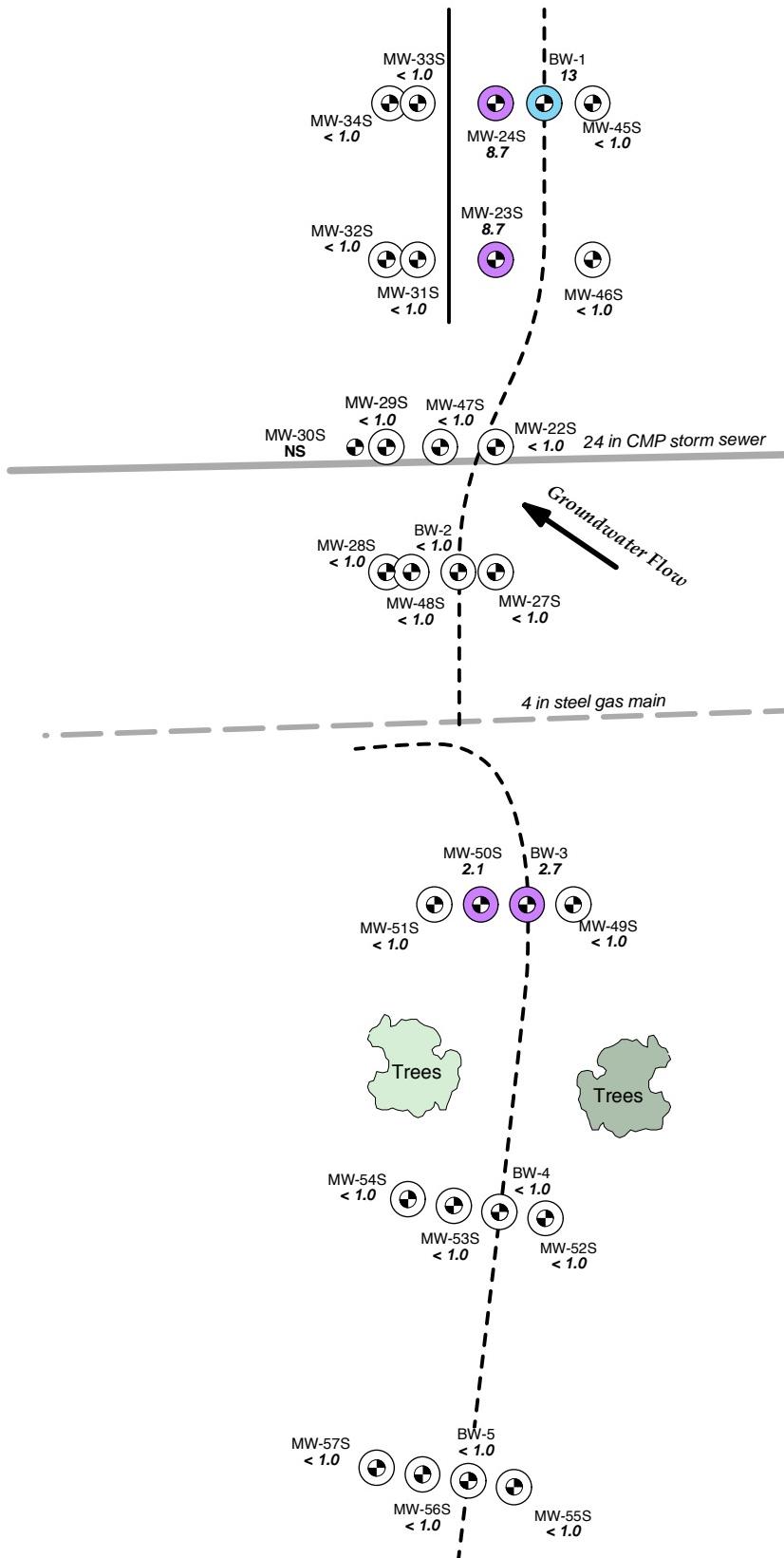
GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

VINYL CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER: JULY 2002

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	CCJ
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	App'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown		

FIGURE 20



N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch biowall
- - - Full-scale mulch biowall

Concentrations Levels of vinyl chloride ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- < 2
- 2-10
- >10-30

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

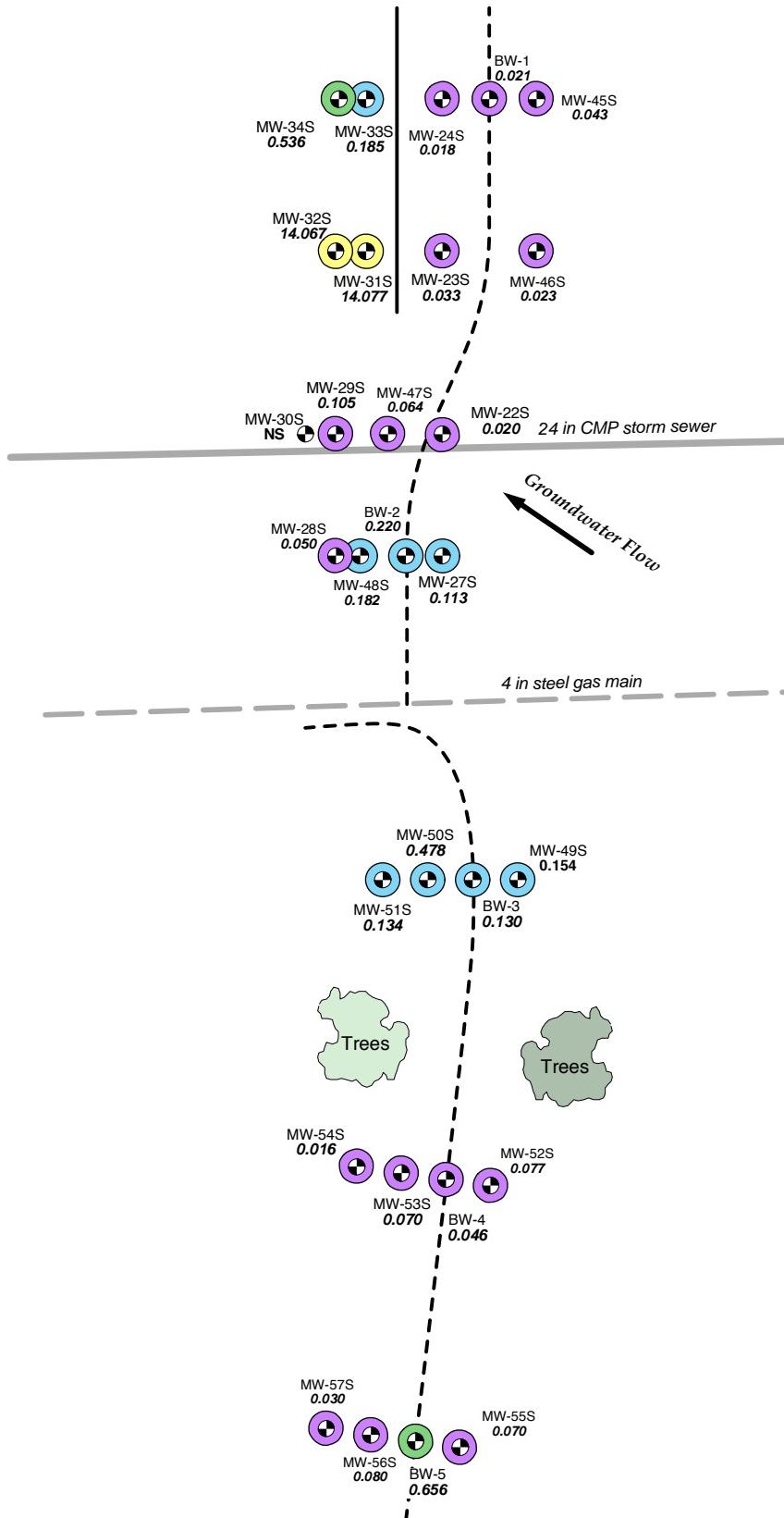


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

VINYL CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER: JULY 2003

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	App'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE 21	



N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch wall
- - - Full-scale mulch wall

Concentrations Levels of Ethene & Ethane ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- < 0.1
- 0.1-0.5
- >0.5-1
- >1-30

SCALE (ft)
0 30 60

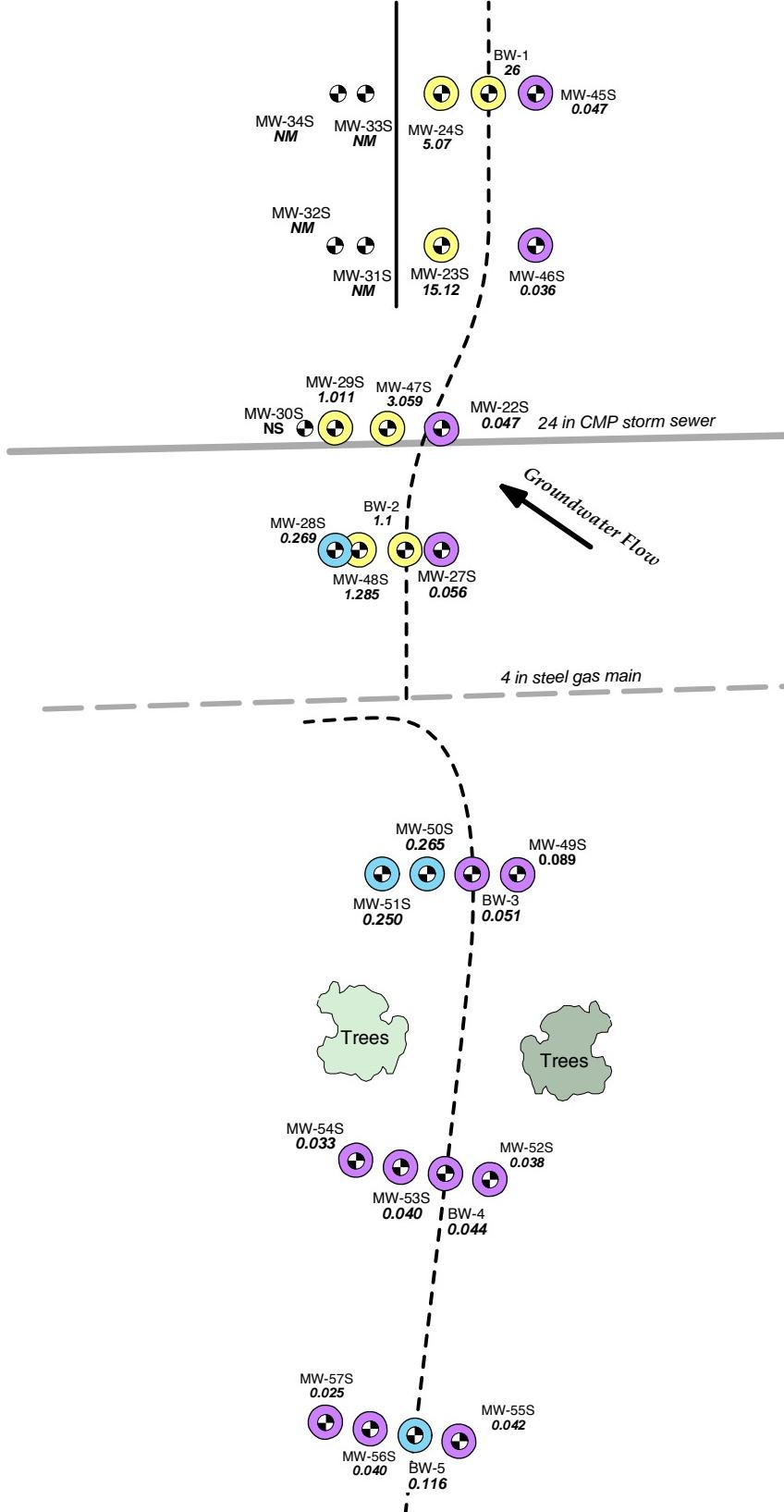


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

ETHENE & ETHANE CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER: JULY 2001

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE 22	



N

LEGEND

- Monitoring well location
- Pilot-scale mulch wall
- - - Full-scale mulch wall

Concentrations Levels of Ethene & Ethane ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- < 0.1
- 0.1-0.5
- > 0.5-1
- > 1-30

GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.**ETHENE & ETHANE CONCENTRATIONS
IN GROUNDWATER: JULY 2002**Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown		FIGURE 23

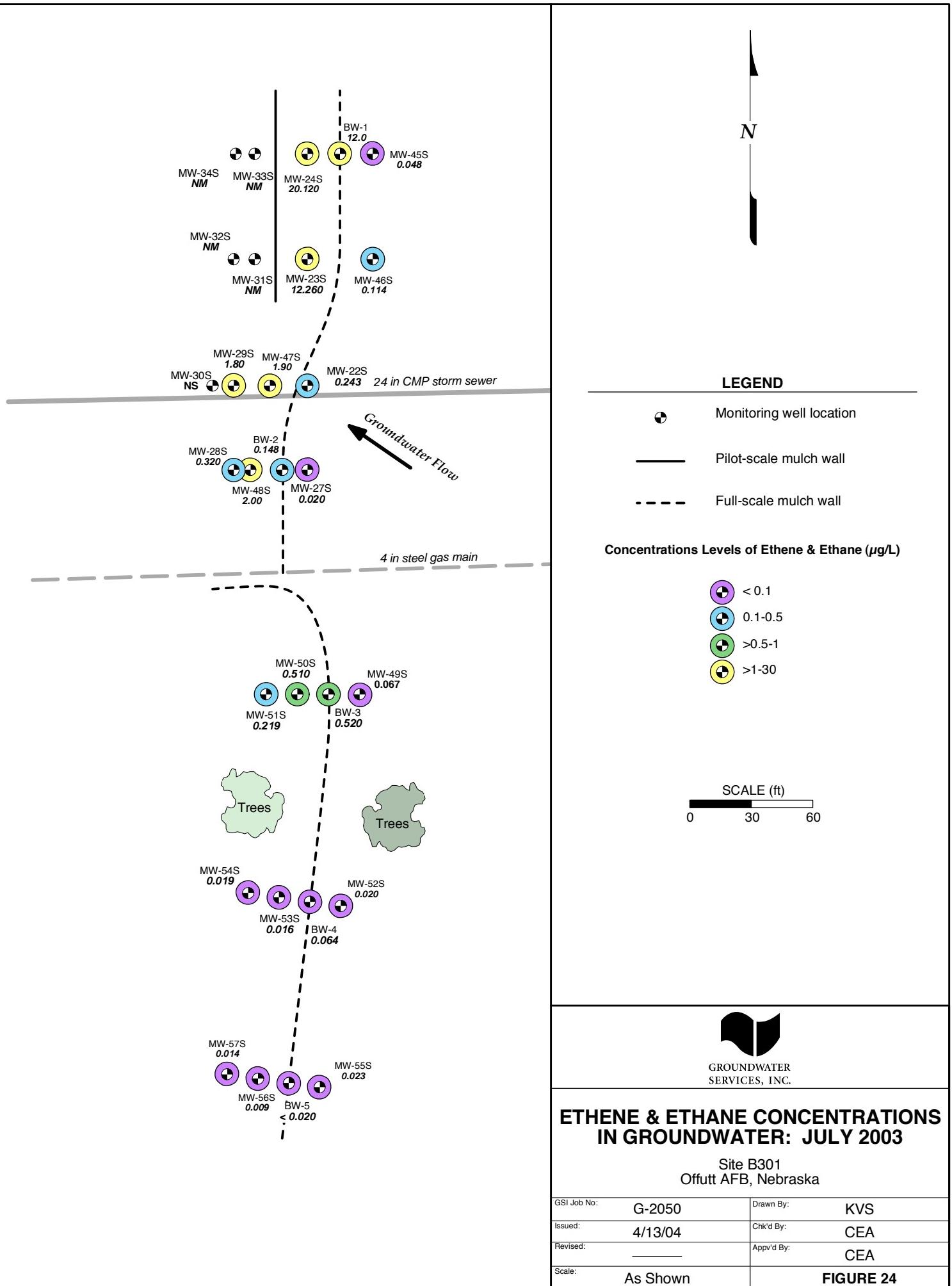


FIGURE 25
MOLAR cis-DCE/TCE RATIO IN UPGRAIDENT, MULCH WALL, AND DOWNGRADIENT WELLS

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

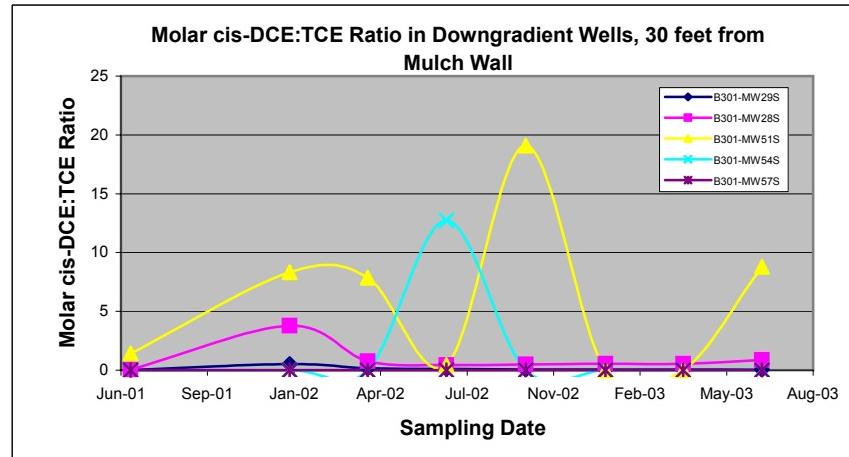
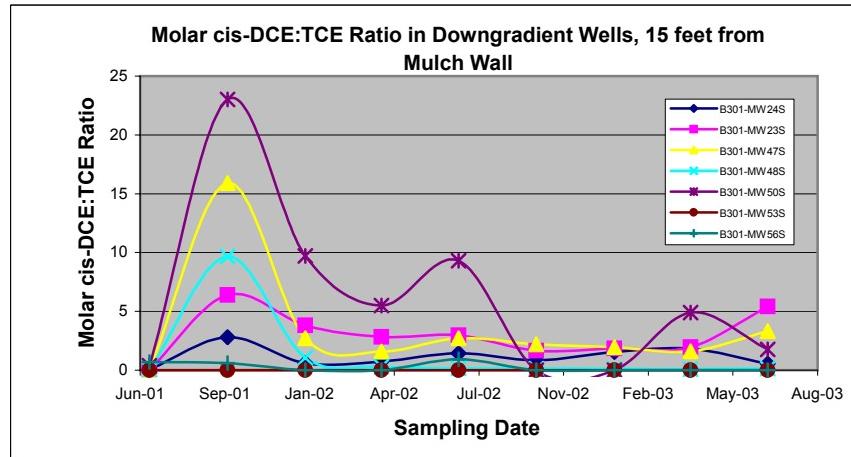
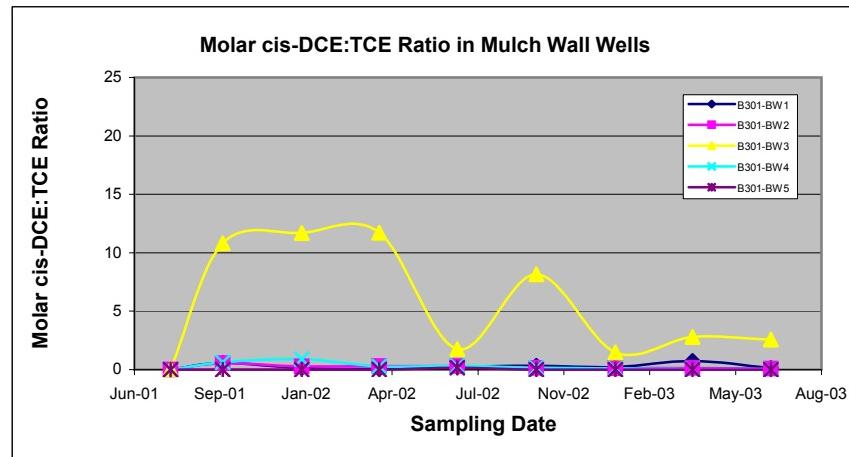
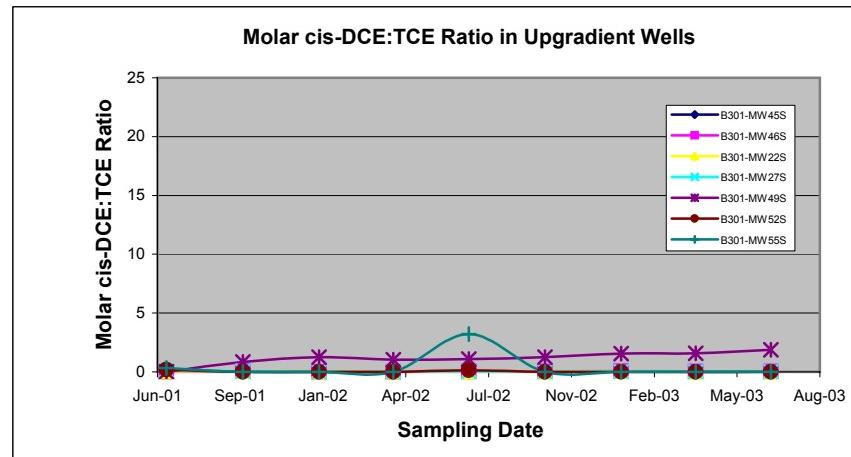
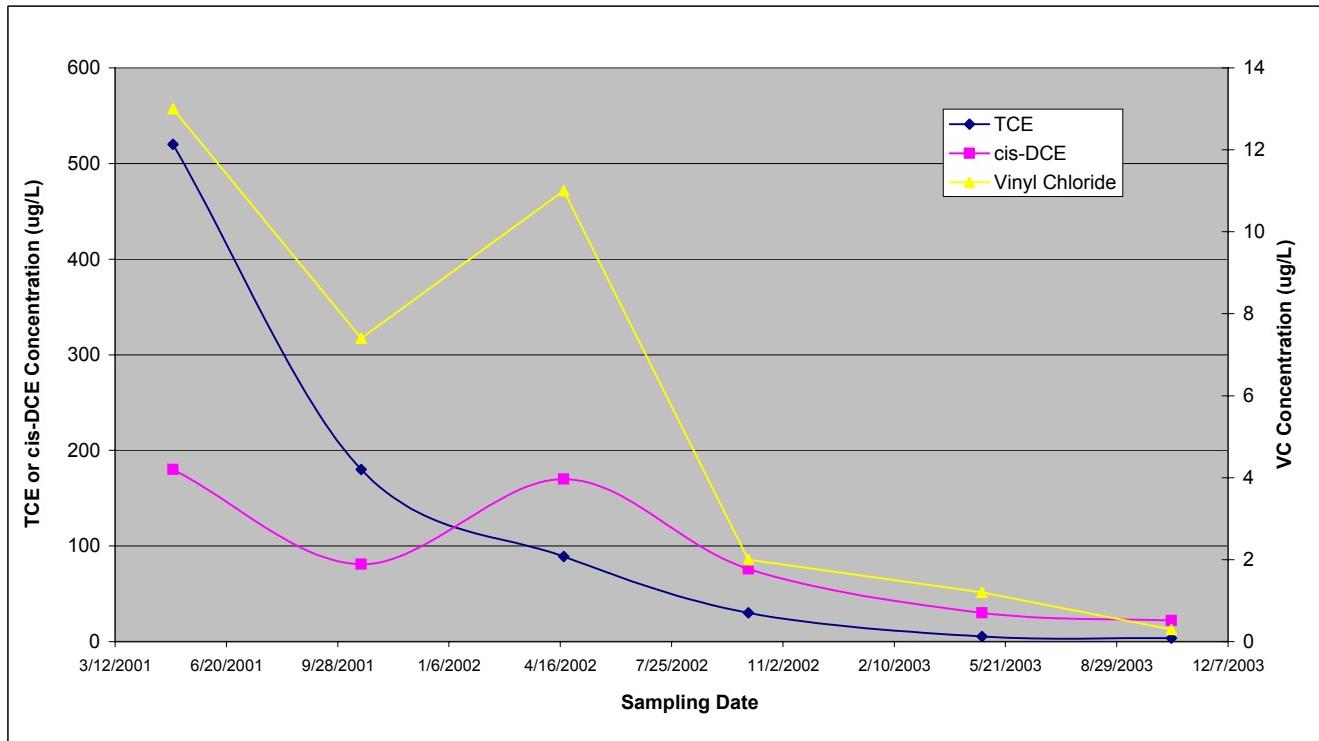


FIGURE 26
CHLORINATED CONSTITUENT CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER IN MW-9S

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater
Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas





GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

April 13, 2004

APPENDICES

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

- Appendix A Representative Monitoring Well As-Built Diagrams and Logs and Well Specifications
- Appendix B Annual Potentiometric Surface Maps
- Appendix C Monitoring Data from All Sampling Events



GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

April 13, 2004

APPENDIX A

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

REPRESENTATIVE MONITORING WELL AS-BUILT DIAGRAMS AND LOGS AND WELL SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE A-1
MONITORING WELL SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULCH WALL WELLS
Site B301

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, TX

Well Specification	Well	Well							
	MW-45S	MW-46S	MW-47S	MW-48S	MW-49S	MW-50S	MW-51S	MW-52S	MW-53S
Upgradient/Downgradient/Within	up	up	down	down	up	down	down	up	down
Casing Diameter/Material:	2"/PVC	2"/PVC							
Screen Diameter/Material:	2"/PVC	2"/PVC							
Screen Slot Size (in):	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Top of Casing Elev. (ft MSL):	993	993.61	993.53	993.95	994.86	993.85	993.91	998.14	996.57
Well Depth (ft BGS):	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Screen Interval (ft BGS):	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0
Northing (ft)	554411.25	554360.55	554314.6	554276.89	554176.34	554178.63	554179.3	554073.29	554073.31
Easting (ft)	2984438.43	2984439.59	2984385.21	2984378.98	2984428.65	2984398.95	2984384.13	2984422.97	2984392.8

Notes:

- 1) Monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 4.
- 2) Well casing and screen diameters given above represent nominal pipe diameter dimensions.

TABLE A-1
MONITORING WELL SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULCH WALL WELLS
Site B301

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, TX

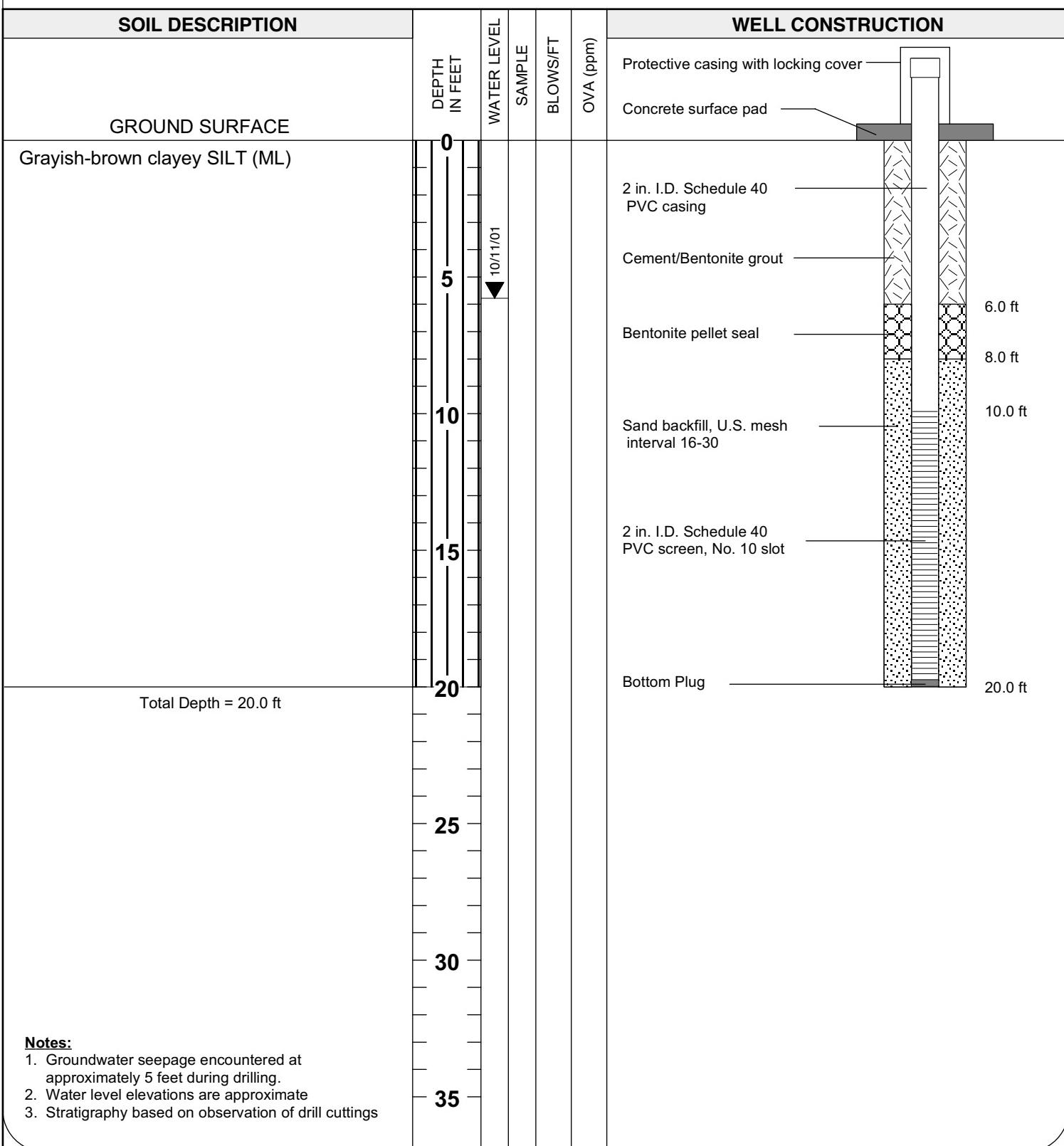
Well Specification	Well	Well	Well						
	MW-54S	MW-55S	MW-56S	MW-57S	BW-1	BW-2	BW-3	BW-4	BW-5
Upgradient/Downgradient/Within	down	up	down	down	within	within	within	within	within
Casing Diameter/Material:	2"/PVC	2"/PVC	2"/PVC						
Screen Diameter/Material:	2"/PVC	2"/PVC	2"/PVC						
Screen Slot Size (in):	0.010	0.010	----	----	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
Top of Casing Elev. (ft MSL):	996.13	999.86	998.47	998.16	993.13	993.44	994.1	997.62	999.57
Well Depth (ft BGS):	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Screen Interval (ft BGS):	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0
Northing (ft)	554073.54	553989.78	553993.5	553995.81	554413.11	554275.4	554176.32	554071.15	553991.1
Easting (ft)	2984379.03	2984414.89	2984384.67	2984370.34	2984423.57	2984398.41	2984416.69	2984405.1	2984397.54

Notes:

- 1) Monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 4.
- 2) Well casing and screen diameters given above represent nominal pipe diameter dimensions.

GEOLOGIST: Mark Hampton
 DRILLER: Professional Service Industries
 DRILLING METHOD: Flight Auger
 HOLE DIAMETER: 6.0-inches

COMPLETION DATE: November 12, 1998
 TOP OF CASING ELEV: 993.18 ft MSL



LOG & AS-BUILT DIAGRAM

B301 - MW22S

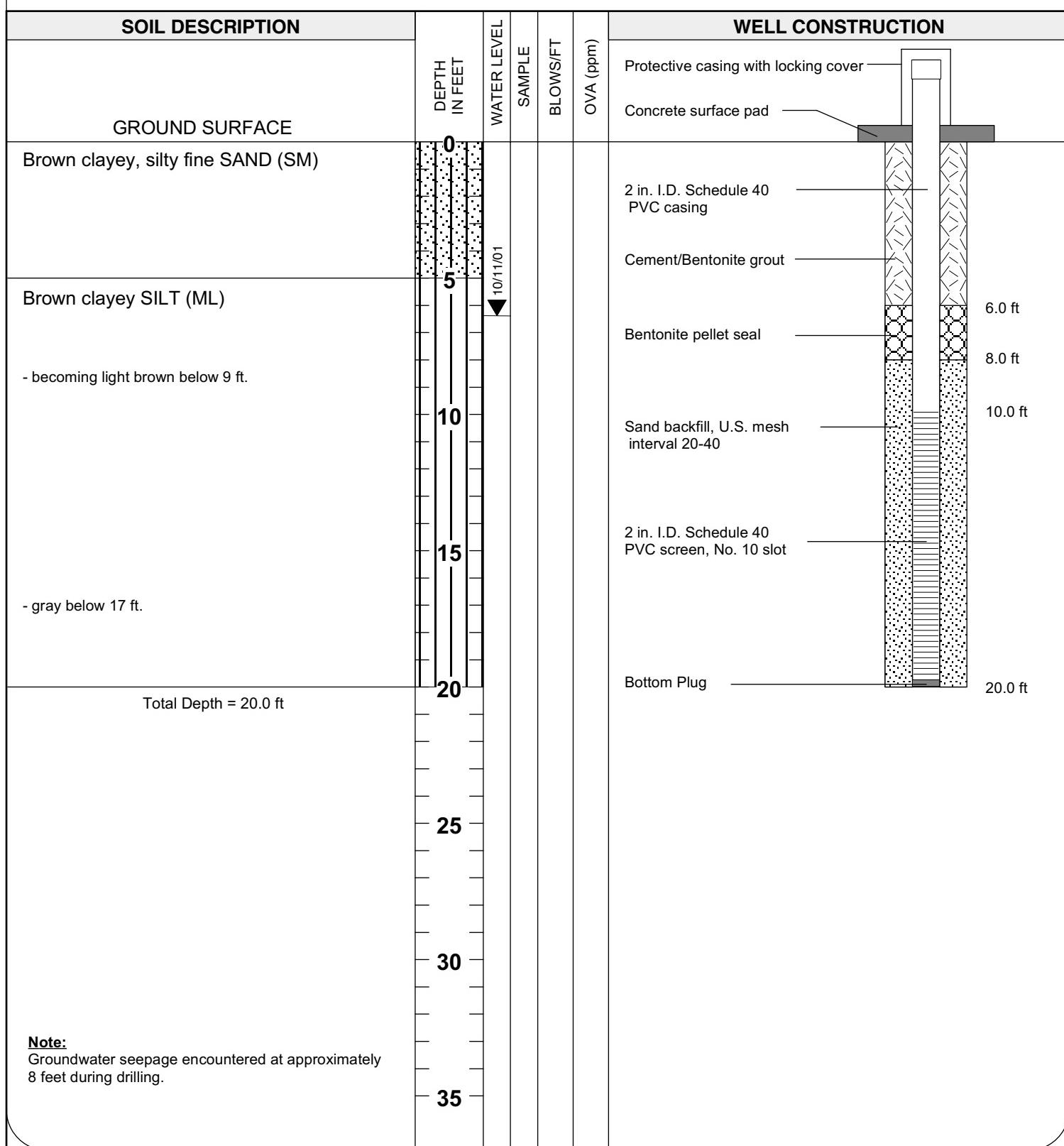
Site B301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

GSI Job No. G-2050
 Page 1 of 1
 Issued: 4/13/04

FIGURE A-1

GEOLOGIST: Mark Hampton
 DRILLER: Geotechnical Services, Inc.
 DRILLING METHOD: Hollow-Stem Auger
 HOLE DIAMETER: 8.25-inches

COMPLETION DATE: July 16, 2001
 TOP OF CASING ELEV: 993.00 ft MSL



LOG & AS-BUILT DIAGRAM

B301 - MW45S

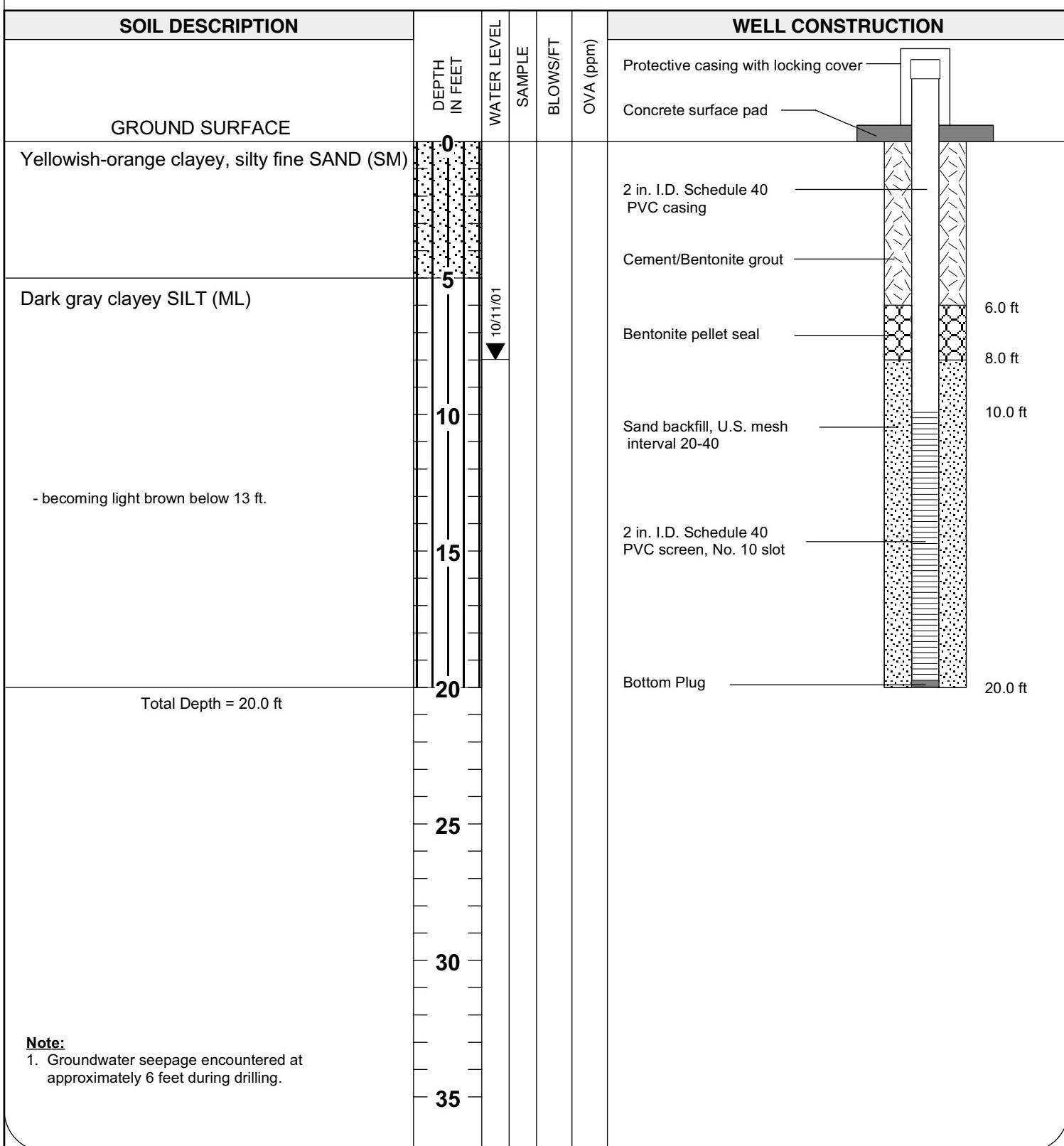
Site B301
 Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

GSI Job No. G-2050
 Page 1 of 1
 Issued: 4/13/04

FIGURE A-2

GEOLOGIST: Mark Hampton
 DRILLER: Geotechnical Services, Inc.
 DRILLING METHOD: Hollow-Stem Auger
 HOLE DIAMETER: 8.25-inches

COMPLETION DATE: July 16, 2001
 TOP OF CASING ELEV: 993.53 ft MSL



LOG & AS-BUILT DIAGRAM

B301 - MW47S

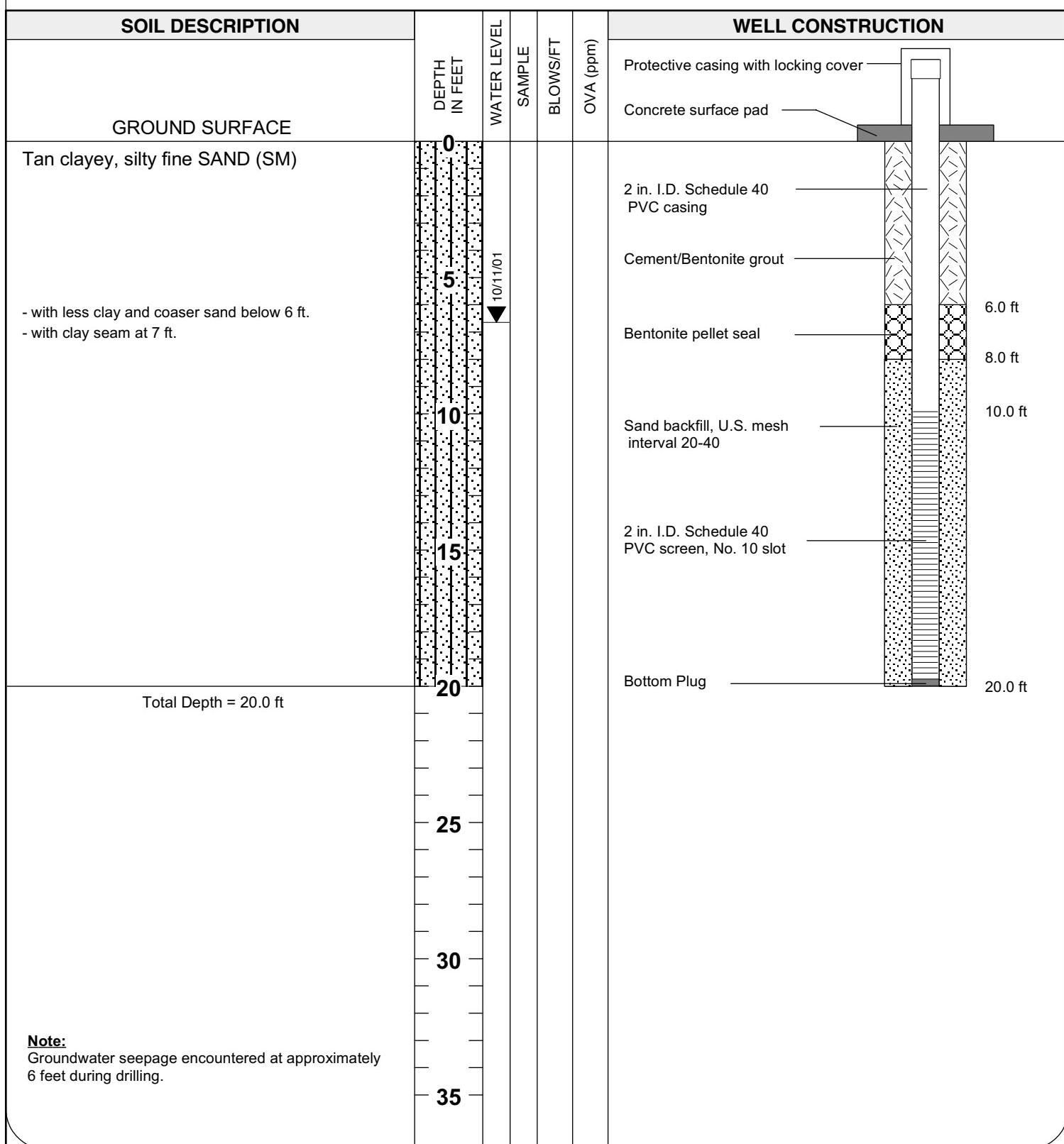
Site B301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

GSI Job No. G-2050
 Page 1 of 1
 Issued: 4/13/04

FIGURE A-3

GEOLOGIST: Mark Hampton
 DRILLER: Geotechnical Services, Inc.
 DRILLING METHOD: Hollow-Stem Auger
 HOLE DIAMETER: 8.25-inches

COMPLETION DATE: July 17, 2001
 TOP OF CASING ELEV: 999.86 ft MSL



LOG & AS-BUILT DIAGRAM

B301 - MW55S

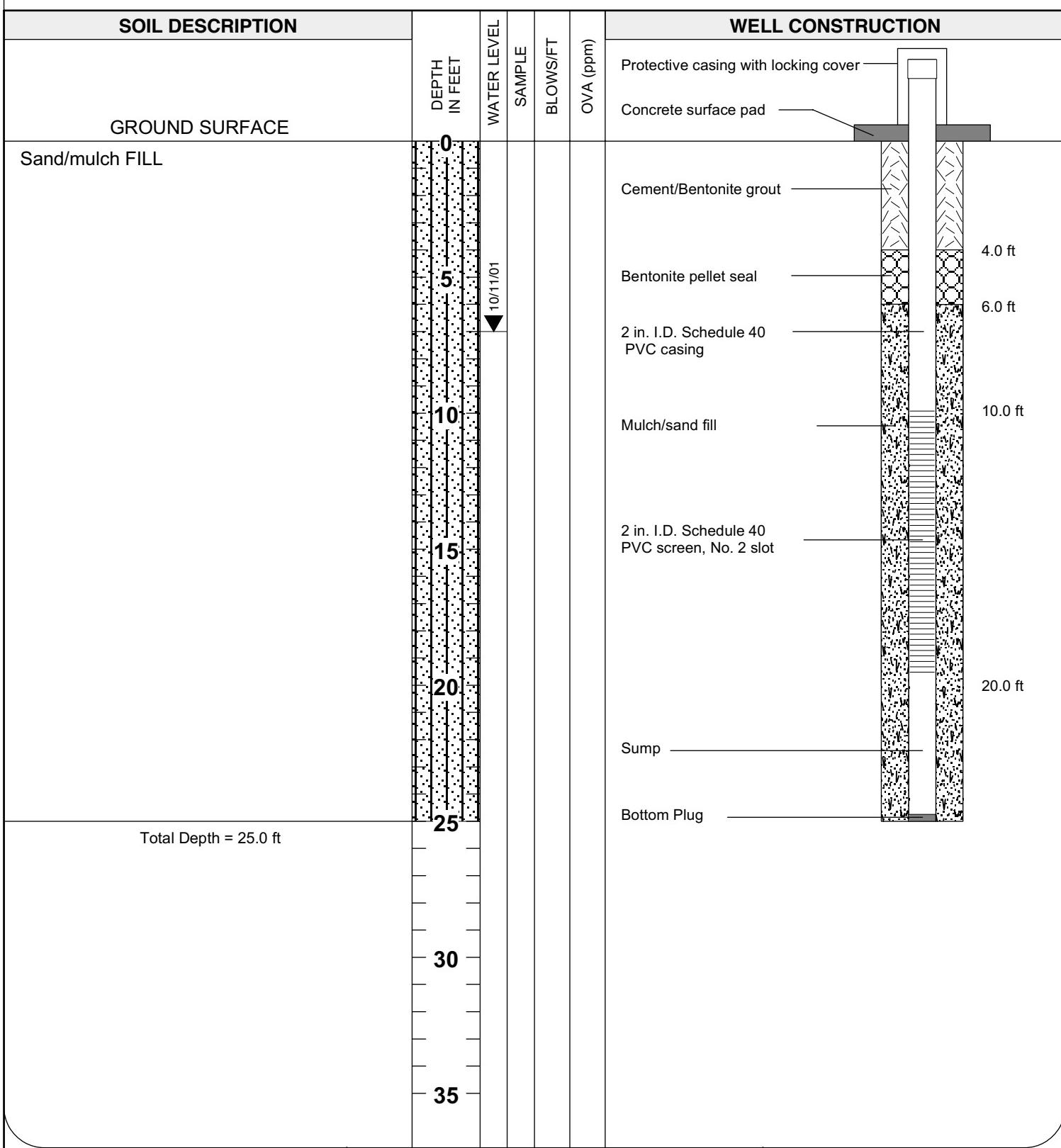
Site B301
 Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

GSI Job No. G-2050
 Page 1 of 1
 Issued: 4/13/04

FIGURE A-4

GEOLOGIST: Mark Schipper
 DRILLER: Geotechnical Services, Inc.
 DRILLING METHOD: Flight Auger
 HOLE DIAMETER: 6.0-inches

COMPLETION DATE: August 7, 2001
 TOP OF CASING ELEV: 986.61 ft MSL





GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

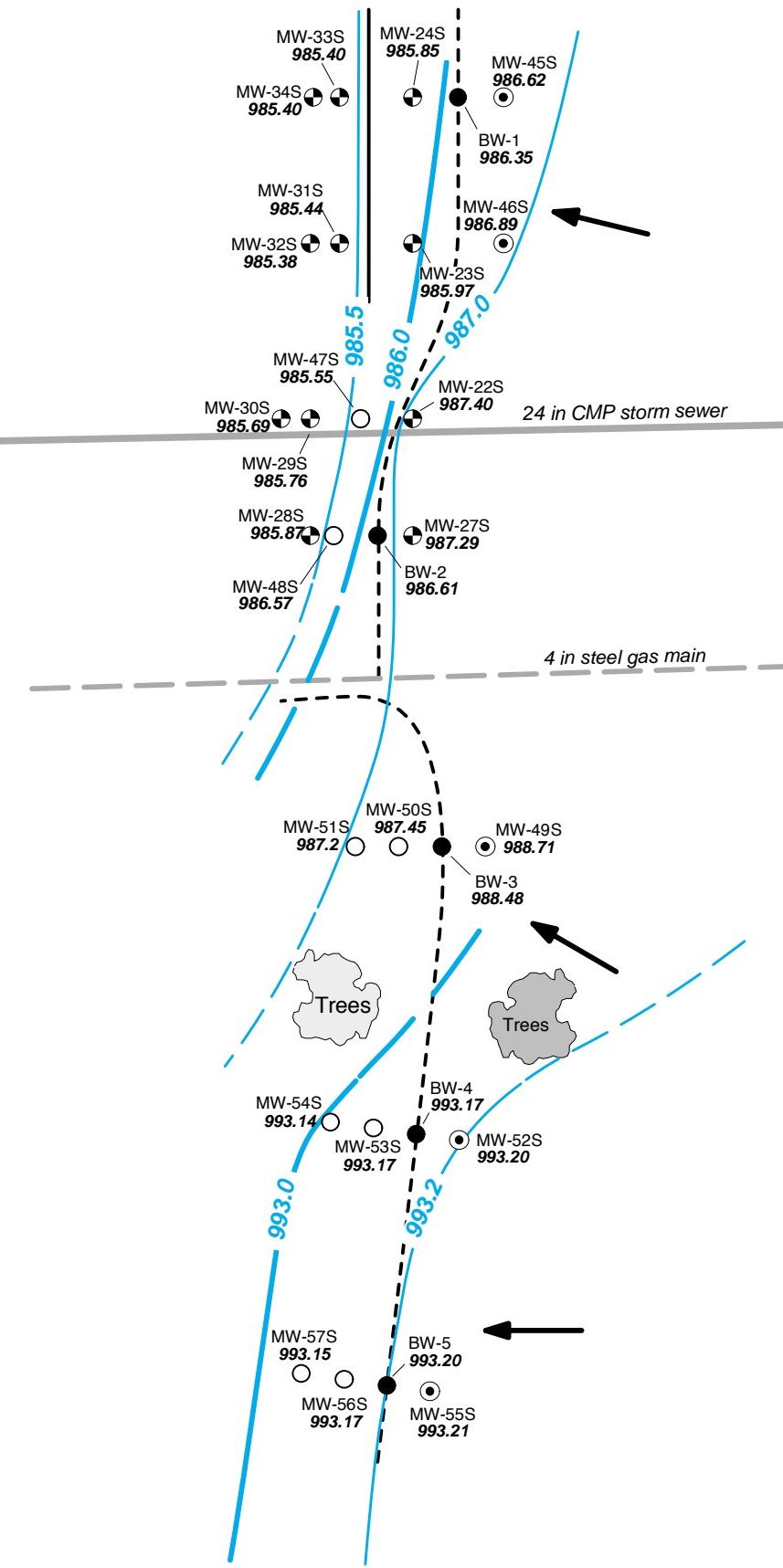
April 13, 2004

APPENDIX B

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

ANNUAL POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAPS



LEGEND

- Existing pilot scale-test monitoring well location
- New upgradient background monitoring well location
- New downgradient monitoring well location
- New mulch wall monitoring well location
- Existing pilot-scale mulch wall
- Full-scale mulch wall
- Potentiometric surface contour
- Inferred groundwater flow direction

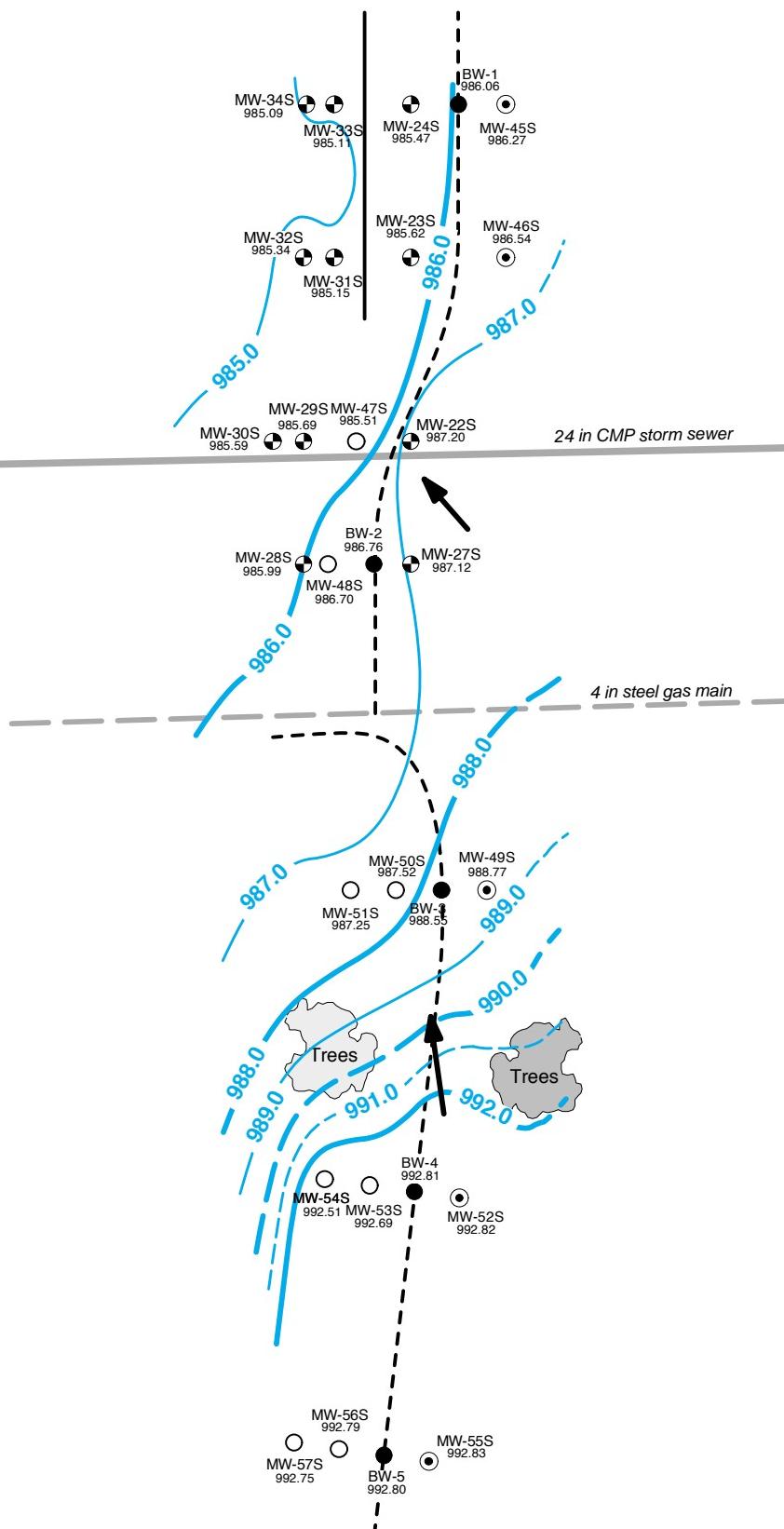
SCALE (ft.)
0 30 60



POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP for MULCH WALL: OCTOBER 11, 2001

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	DLB/CCJ
Issued:	4/13/04	Chkd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appvd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE B-1	



N

LEGEND

- Existing pilot-scale test monitoring well location
- New upgradient background monitoring well location
- New downgradient monitoring well location
- New mulch wall monitoring well location
- Existing pilot-scale mulch wall
- Full-scale mulch wall
- 995.0 — Potentiometric surface contour
- ← Inferred groundwater flow direction

Contour Interval = 1.0 ft

SCALE (ft)

0	30	60
---	----	----

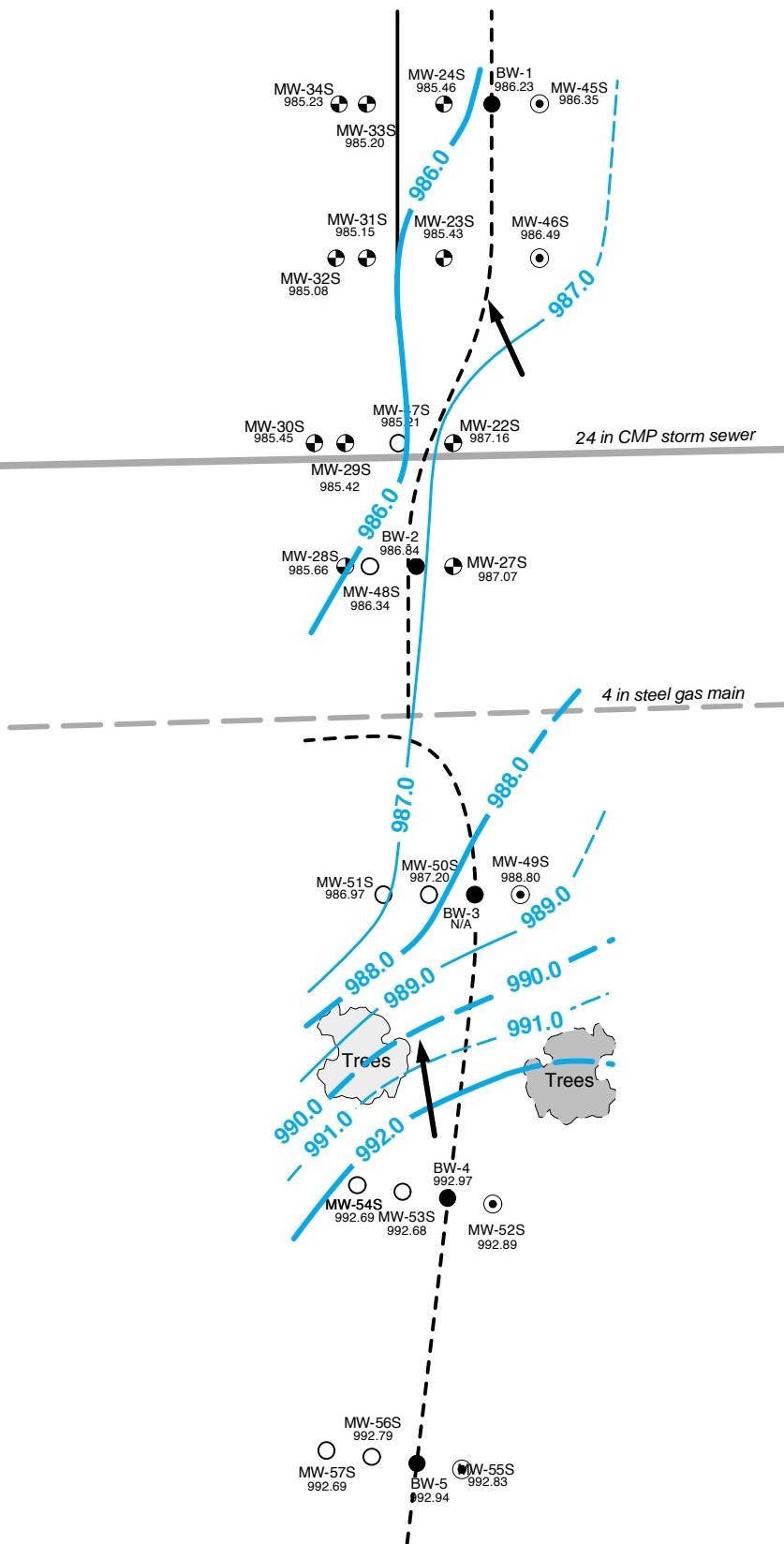


GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP FOR MULCH WALL: JULY 2, 2002

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS/DLB
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	App'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown		FIGURE B-2



GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP FOR MULCH WALL: JULY 31, 2003

Site B301
Offutt AFB, Nebraska

GSI Job No:	G-2050	Drawn By:	KVS/DLB
Issued:	4/13/04	Chk'd By:	CEA
Revised:	_____	Appv'd By:	CEA
Scale:	As Shown	FIGURE B-3	

FIGURE B-3



GROUNDWATER
SERVICES, INC.

April 13, 2004

APPENDIX C

FINAL REPORT FOR FULL-SCALE MULCH WALL TREATMENT OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER

Building 301
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

MONITORING DATA FROM ALL SAMPLING EVENTS

TABLE C-1
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2001

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS												DUPLICATE		
	B301-MW22S 7/15/2001	B301-MW23S 7/15/2001	B301-MW24S 7/20/2001	B301-MW27S 7/20/2001	B301-MW28S 7/20/2001	B301-MW29S 7/20/2001	B301-MW31S 7/20/2001	B301-MW32S 7/20/2001	B301-MW33S 7/15/2001	B301-MW34S 7/14/2001	B301-MW34SA 7/20/2001	B301-MW45S 7/20/2001	B301-MW46S 7/19/2001		
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products															
PCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.005	
TCE	mg/L	0.67	0.34	0.29	0.16	0.14	0.2	0.0031	0.0078	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.46	1.1	
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.005	
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.0029	0.0072	0.0083	0.028	0.036	0.023	0.021	0.014	0.0098	
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0028	0.0024	0.0019	0.011	0.0016	0.0021	0.004	0.0057	0.0019	0.002	0.0019	<0.005	<0.005	
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0022	<0.001	<0.001	0.0016	0.0047	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.005	
Ethene	ng/L	13	27	18	79	25	36	77	67	25	36	38	31	17	
Ethane	ng/L	7.0	6.0	<5.0	34	25	69	14000	14000	160	500	500	12	6.0	
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.02	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.04	2.68	3.59	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01	
Water Quality Parameters															
Temperature	°C	14.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.2	13.6	14.5	13.8	13.4	-	15	15.6	
pH	pH units	6.53	6.45	6.46	6.71	6.68	6.64	6.40	6.39	6.55	6.5	-	6.54	6.54	
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.599	0.600	0.603	0.604	0.598	0.583	0.022	0.631	0.584	0.582	-	0.619	0.616	
Total organic carbon	mg/L	1.28	6.16	11.8	<1	2.31	<1	1.27	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.49	
Chloride	mg/L	14	19	20	7.7	8	8.3	22	22	21	20	21	17	13	
Natural Attenuation Parameters															
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.69	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.23	1.13	0.42	0.49	0.75	1.08	-	0.40	1.33	
Redox potential	mV	232.3	255.3	238.6	221.9	259.3	174.5	84.3	110.8	266.4	313.8	-	98.5	240.4	
Sulfate	mg/L	40	35	34	30	34	37	20	21	31	28	29	41	47	
Nitrate	mg/L	4.11	2.58	<0.1	0.966	1.28	1.4	<0.1	1.04	2.35	1.96	2.07	3.37	4.3	
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.573	0.104	0.0255	0.446	0.0316	0.0778	0.218	0.448	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.34	0.133	
Methane	ug/L	0.58	1.1	1.6	52	14	9.8	1600	670	41	130	140	0.48	0.11	
Alkalinity	mg/L	312	322	322	352	352	322	352	372	312	332	312	326	326	

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-1
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2001

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS													
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW47S 7/20/2001	B301-MW48S 7/20/2001	B301-MW50S 7/20/2001	B301-MW51S 7/20/2001	B301-MW52S 7/20/2001	B301-MW53S 7/20/2001	B301-MW54S 7/20/2001	B301-MW55S 7/20/2001	DUPPLICATE B301-MW55SA 7/20/2001	DUPPLICATE B301-MW56S 7/20/2001	DUPPLICATE B-301-MW56SA 7/20/2001	DUPPLICATE B301-MW57S 7/20/2001	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products													
PCE	mg/L	<0.005	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
TCE	mg/L	0.38	0.21	0.012	0.0067	0.0036	0.068	0.055	0.0021	0.0027	0.001	0.0011	0.0017
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.005	0.007	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.016	0.0041	0.0033	0.007	0.0067	0.015	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.005	0.0023	0.0067	0.015	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
Ethene	ng/L	46	140	430	92	110	36	16	62	56	66	76	30.0
Ethane	ng/L	18	42	48	42	44	34	<5.0	15	14	14	14	<5.0
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.04	0.02	0.28	1.04	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.19	0.50	0.45	0.29
Water Quality Parameters													
Temperature	°C	15.0	17.4	19.2	18.4	15.3	16.8	17.4	14.8	-	14.8	-	15.7
pH	pH units	6.66	6.67	6.51	6.69	6.78	6.81	6.83	6.78	-	6.82	-	6.77
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.611	0.663	0.739	0.592	0.569	0.571	0.579	0.592	-	0.584	-	0.577
Total organic carbon	mg/L	4.73	7.7	94.9	1.61	1.66	<1	1.18	1.67	1.38	1.2	1.14	<1
Chloride	mg/L	16	10	12	7.7	13	9.3	10	23	22	15	15	13
Natural Attenuation Parameters													
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1.20	0.94	1.82	1.09	2.67	10.47	3.93	5.14	-	3.95	-	3.97
Redox potential	mV	199.9	10.1	-86.0	-102.2	195.8	177.8	166.9	193.0	-	186.5	-	186.2
Sulfate	mg/L	39	37	32	20	31	22	24	29	28	27	25	24
Nitrate	mg/L	1.37	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.57	1.97	1.72	2.24	2.26	2.45	2.48	2.69
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.362	0.286	3.4	2.13	0.172	<0.02	0.635	0.0349	0.0226	0.031	0.036	0.201
Methane	ug/L	2.0	17	110	62	0.96	2.1	0.75	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.18
Alkalinity	mg/L	342	372	472	362	342	342	328	322	322	332	328	322

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-1
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2001

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS						
Date Sampled: Units	B301-BW1 8/10/2001	B301-BW2 8/10/2001	B301-BW3 8/10/2001	B301-BW4 8/10/2001	B301-BW5 8/10/2001	DUPLICATE B301-BW5A 8/10/2001
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products						
PCE mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
TCE mg/L	0.71	0.18	0.018	0.012	<0.001	<0.001
1,1-DCE mg/L	0.0027	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.038	0.072	0.009	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.0031	0.0011	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ethene ng/L	21	220	130	46	630	460
Ethane ng/L	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	26	16
cDCE/TCE ratio	0.001	0.003	0.03	0.04	-	-
Water Quality Parameters						
Temperature °C	17.7	20.1	22.8	18.1	20	-
pH pH units	6.18	6.43	6.4	5.76	5.34	-
Specific conductance mS/cm	0.447	0.449	0.474	0.645	1.87	-
Total organic carbon mg/L	2.84	6.29	37.9	266	1130	1130
Chloride mg/L	13	6.3	6.6	9.8	35	34
Natural Attenuation Parameters						
Dissolved oxygen mg/L	0.61	1.11	1.21	0.46	0.88	-
Redox potential mV	155.4	218.1	173.8	0.1	15.4	-
Sulfate mg/L	42	17	14	15	18	14
Nitrate mg/L	2.93	<0.1	<0.1	0.616	<0.1	<0.1
Ferrous Iron mg/L	0.133	0.933	3.82	6.57	32.7	29.8
Methane ug/L	4.2	20	180	34	460	350
Alkalinity mg/L	322	402	412	563	1060	1050

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-2
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: OCTOBER 2001

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS												
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW22S	B301-MW23S	B301-MW24S	B301-MW27S	DUPPLICATE	B301-MW27S	B301-MW45S	B301-MW46S	B301-MW47S	B301-MW48S	B301-MW49S	B301-MW50S
	10/31/2001	10/30/2001	10/30/2001	10/31/2001		10/31/2001	10/30/2001	10/30/2001	10/31/2001	10/31/2001	10/31/2001	10/31/2001
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products												
PCE	mg/L	0.011 J	0.0003 J	0.002 J	0.002 J	0.004 J	0.011 J	0.011 J	0.001 J	0.002 J	0.0003 J	<0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.58	0.074	0.058	0.12	0.12	0.77	0.79	0.017	0.014	0.021	0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.017 J	0.004 J	0.004 J	0.0006 J	0.0006 J	0.018 J	0.019 J	0.0008 J	0.0006 J	0.0003 J	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.018 J	0.35	0.12	0.004 J	0.007 J	0.022 J	0.033 J	0.2	0.1	0.013	0.017
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.016 J	0.008	0.009	0.003 J	0.006 J	0.001	0.001	0.003 J	0.004 J	0.012	0.007
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.034	0.031	0.0003 J	0.0003 J	<0.001	0.016 J	0.013	0.015	0.0003 J	0.006
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.03	4.73	2.07	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	11.76	7.14	0.62	17.00
Water Quality Parameters												
Temperature	°C	16.22	15.34	16.70	16.57	-	16.23	17.09	16.28	17.30	15.20	15.60
pH	pH units	6.80	6.55	6.44	6.94	-	6.67	6.73	6.82	6.88	6.95	6.85
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.59	0.71	0.77	0.60	-	0.63	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.58	0.84
Natural Attenuation Parameters												
Alkalinity	mg/L	458	574	640	480	-	470	518	580	608	488	642
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.35	0.59	0.60	0.30	-	0.54	0.63	0.37	0.32	0.27	0.34
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.16	0.15	0.34	0.16	-	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.42	2.41	2.55
Redox potential	mV	177	162	2	258	-	182	130	102	-31	-72	-138
Turbidity	NTU	9	4	8	10	-	9	7	10	7	4	7

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-2
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: OCTOBER 2001

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS					MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS					
	DUPPLICATE B301-MW50S 10/31/2001	B301-MW52S 11/1/2001	B301-MW53S 11/1/2001	B301-MW55S 11/1/2001	B301-MW56S 11/1/2001	B301-BW1 10/30/2001	B301-BW2 10/31/2001	B301-BW3 10/31/2001	B301-BW4 11/1/2001	B301-BW5 11/1/2001	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products											
PCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.0004 J	0.0002 J	0.0004 J	<0.02
TCE	mg/L	0.001 J	0.002	0.076	0.0003 J	0.0009 J	0.49	0.085	0.003	0.019	<0.02
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0003 J	<0.001	0.0005 J	<0.001	<0.001	0.004 J	0.0004 J	<0.001	0.0004 J	<0.02
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.017	<0.001	0.0003 J	<0.001	0.0004 J	0.21	0.035	0.024	0.009	<0.02
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.006	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003 J	0.004 J	0.0008 J	0.001	<0.001	<0.02
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.013	0.003	0.003	<0.001	<0.02
cDCE/TCE ratio		17.00	-	-	-	0.44	0.43	0.41	8.00	0.47	-
Water Quality Parameters											
Temperature	°C	-	16.40	15.15	16.24	15.54	16.05	18.75	15.25	16.28	16.73
pH	pH units	-	7.09	7.06	7.09	7.09	6.53	6.78	6.58	6.66	6.49
Specific conductance	mS/cm	-	0.60	0.59	0.72	0.60	0.65	0.64	0.95	0.70	3.01
Natural Attenuation Parameters											
Alkalinity	mg/L	-	486	462	514	478	506	612	672	574	2418
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	-	1.72	5.30	4.01	4.73	0.48	0.35	0.34	0.59	0.57
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	-	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.98	6.15	5.00	3.18	30.75
Redox potential	mV	-	164	194	263	91	-64	-95	-151	-7	-120
Turbidity	NTU	-	5	7	5	7	9	8	7	3	23

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-3
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JANUARY 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS													
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW22S 1/23/2002	B301-MW23S 1/23/2002	B301-MW24S 1/23/2002	B301-MW27S 1/24/2002	B301-MW28S 1/25/2002	B301-MW29S 1/24/2002	B301-MW31S 1/29/2002	B301-MW32S 1/29/2002	B301-MW33S 1/29/2002	B301-MW34S 1/29/2002	B301-MW45S 1/23/2002	B301-MW46S 1/23/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products													
PCE	mg/L	0.00075 J	<0.001	0.00013 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00036 J	0.00011 J	0.00035 J	0.00098 J	0.0015	0.0018
TCE	mg/L	0.25	0.026	0.021	0.043	0.029	0.0075	0.00027 J	0.0084	0.1	0.061	0.54	0.64
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.00089 J	0.00036 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00045 J	0.00056 J	0.00061 J	0.0053	0.0046
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0034	0.073	0.0094	<0.001	0.011	0.021	0.0024	0.11	0.11	0.072	0.005	0.0039
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.00073 J	0.0055	0.006	<0.001	<0.001	0.0011	0.0045	0.0036	0.0059	0.0058	0.0011	0.00098 J
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.0096	0.0028	<0.001	0.0017	0.0022	0.00028 J	0.006	0.0048	0.0036	<0.001	<0.001
Ethene	ng/L	14	79	1300	6.9	120.00 J	6.9	-	-	-	-	9.5	13
Ethane	ng/L	12	2600	15000	<5	<5	400	-	-	-	-	22	9
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.01	2.81	0.45	-	0.38	2.80	8.89	13.10	1.10	1.18	0.01	0.01
Water Quality Parameters													
Temperature	°C	13.35	13.02	12.40	10.72	10.60	13.12	11.52	11.66	11.69	11.03	12.70	13.16
pH	pH units	6.53	6.33	6.27	6.66	6.63	6.53	6.32	6.38	6.35	6.31	6.49	6.5
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.467	0.550	0.593	0.478	0.487	0.554	0.648	0.597	0.608	0.592	0.478	0.486
Total organic carbon	mg/L	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.6
Chloride	mg/L	7.3	9.6	11	6.1	6.1	6.5	-	-	-	-	9	8.9
Natural Attenuation Parameters													
Alkalinity	mg/L	440	546	660	480	452	580	746	602	660	642	452	464
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.51	0.55	0.56	0.81	0.44	0.43	0.77	0.59	0.55	0.51	1.08	0.50
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	2.90	0.25	2.15	0.32	1.23	0.79	0.62	0.42	0.33	0.35	1.20	0.64
Nitrate	mg/L	1.7	<0.1	<0.1	1.5	0.85	<0.1	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.5
Sulfate	mg/L	24	25	6.6	21	17	10	-	-	-	-	27	26
Redox potential	mV	285	241	112	327	314	291	319	302	327	322	153	189
Turbidity	NTU	7	9	7	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	7
Hydrogen	nM	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.1
Methane	ug/L	3.7	3500	4300	0.46	22	3700	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.66

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, methane, and hydrogen were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-3
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JANUARY 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS											
	DUPLICATE			DUPLICATE								
B301-MW47S 1/24/2002	B301-MW48S 1/24/2002	B301-MW49S 1/25/2002	B301-MW49S 1/25/2002	B301-MW50S 1/25/2002	B301-MW50S 1/25/2002	B301-MW51S 1/25/2002	B301-MW52S 1/26/2002	B301-MW53S 1/26/2002	B301-MW54S 1/26/2002	B301-MW55S 1/26/2002	B301-MW56S 1/29/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products												
PCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.00016 J	0.00037 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0022	0.0015	0.00019 J	0.00028 J
TCE	mg/L	0.0022	0.014	0.012	0.017	0.00039 J	0.00054 J	0.0013	0.0057	0.09	0.081	<0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0007 J	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0044	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.0028	0.0031	0.008	<0.001	<0.001	0.00013 J	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.0091	0.0091	0.0063	0.0062	0.016	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.0037	<0.001	<0.001	0.0096	0.013	0.00092 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ethene	ng/L	<5	100	10	11	53	46	66	18	21	13	18
Ethane	ng/L	260	18	<5	<5	<5	<5	120	<5	<5	<5	-
cDCE/TCE ratio		2.00	0.79	0.92	0.65	7.18	5.74	6.15	-	0.00	-	-
Water Quality Parameters												
Temperature	°C	12.24	10.24	11.63	-	11.69	-	11.29	11.93	13.57	12.97	13.09
pH	pH units	6.56	6.58	6.62	-	6.54	-	6.67	6.79	6.75	6.77	6.76
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.489	0.499	0.464	-	0.623	-	0.475	0.495	0.482	0.476	0.668
Total organic carbon	mg/L	1.6	1.6	1.8	2	3.5	3.7	1.8	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chloride	mg/L	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.7	-	6.9	8.9	8	8.8	32
Natural Attenuation Parameters												
Alkalinity	mg/L	502	526	496	-	616	-	498	546	478	466	456
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.51	0.40	0.50	-	0.43	-	0.37	3.31	6.44	6.56	2.05
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.76	0.74	2.00	-	10.65	-	2.90	1.30	0.12	0.81	0.09
Nitrate	mg/L	<0.1	<0.1	0.58	0.57	0.51	-	<0.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	0.74
Sulfate	mg/L	9.1	11	17	17	14	-	14	23	19	20	110
Redox potential	mV	287	-8	93	-	-121	-	-55	301	221	300	287
Turbidity	NTU	3	3	3	-	3	-	3	3	3	4	4
Hydrogen	nM	0.92	0.73	3.5	2.4	0.86	0.83	0.75	0.92	0.98	1	1
Methane	ug/L	1800	680	95	99	3800	3800	76	0.07	12	0.47	0.17

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, methane, and hydrogen were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-3
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JANUARY 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

		MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS					
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW57S 1/29/2002	B301-BW1 1/23/2002	B301-BW2 1/24/2002	B301-BW3 1/25/2002	B301-BW4 1/26/2002	B301-BW5 1/26/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products							
PCE	mg/L	0.0003 J	0.0013	<0.001	0.0002 J	0.00082 J	<0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.0013	0.48	0.028	0.0011	0.027	<0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.0041	<0.001	0.0014	0.0026	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.051	0.0055	0.0095	0.018	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.0021	<0.001	0.00031 J	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.0079	0.001	0.0046	0.00047 J	0.00087 J
Ethene	ng/L	-	5200	890	53	<5	6.9
Ethane	ng/L	-	610	250	<5	<5	<5
cDCE/TCE ratio	-	-	0.11	0.20	8.64	0.67	-
Water Quality Parameters							
Temperature	°C	11.03	13.31	10.69	9.16	12.43	12.56
pH	pH units	6.77	6.38	6.42	6.24	6.32	6.33
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.483	0.491	0.506	0.608	0.525	2.390
Total organic carbon	mg/L	<1	3.3	2.7	4.5	3.8	140
Chloride	mg/L	9.8	9.4	6.4	7.5	8.4	27
Natural Attenuation Parameters							
Alkalinity	mg/L	500	458	510	662	576	2502
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	3.49	0.60	0.38	0.54	1.79	1.02
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.37	0.57	4.60	5.00	3.02	22.75
Nitrate	mg/L	2.3	1.5	0.86	<0.1	1.1	0.51
Sulfate	mg/L	19	22	16	29	9.9	7.6
Redox potential	mV	405	2	-72	-118	38	-116
Turbidity	NTU	3	3	10	3	3	21
Hydrogen	nM	-	0.83	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Methane	ug/L	-	1700	7100	5100	2200	5400

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, methane, and hydrogen were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-4
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: APRIL 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS										
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW22S 4/22/2002	B301-MW23S 4/22/2002	B301-MW24S 4/22/2002	B301-MW27S 4/22/2002	B301-MW28S 4/22/2002	B301-MW29S 4/22/2002	B301-MW45S 4/22/2002	B301-MW46S 4/22/2002	B301-MW47S 4/22/2002	B301-MW48S 4/22/2002
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products										
PCE	mg/L	0.0012	0.00058 J	< 0.001	0.00083 J	0.00076 J	0.0002 J	0.0013	0.0016	< 0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.320	0.045	0.029	0.044	0.034	0.009	1.000	0.530	0.0023
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0029	0.0011	< 0.001	0.00044 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0036	0.0052	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0046	0.094	0.016	0.00066 J	0.0041	0.005	0.0087	0.0051	0.0027
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0013	0.0059	0.0056	0.00045 J	0.00021 J	0.00093 J	0.0027	0.0018	0.00053 J
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	0.0015	0.025	0.0033	< 0.001	0.002	0.001	< 0.001	0.000098 J	0.00042 J
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.01	2.09	0.55	0.02	0.12	0.56	0.01	0.01	1.17
Water Quality Parameters										
Temperature	°C	11.96	11.27	10.13	12.10	10.05	10.59	10.62	10.97	10.89
pH	pH units	6.87	6.68	6.63	6.96	6.86	6.83	6.81	6.84	6.85
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.662	0.725	0.758	0.669	0.671	0.740	0.665	0.653	0.694
Natural Attenuation Parameters										
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.59	0.49	0.57	0.81	0.39	0.45	3.61	3.56	0.37
Redox potential	mV	294	278	266	285	161	300	274	308	177
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.45	0.56	0.66	0.49	0.52	0.94	0.26	1.12	1.18
Turbidity	ntu	5	3	2	70	5	17	10	50	12
Alkalinity	mg/L	574	576	732	582	548	560	756	486	616

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-4
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: APRIL 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	DUPLICATE									
	B301-MW49S 4/23/2002	B301-MW50S 4/23/2002	B301-MW50SA 4/23/2002	B301-MW51S 4/23/2002	B301-MW52S 4/23/2002	B301-MW53S 4/23/2002	B301-MW54S 4/23/2002	B301-MW55S 4/23/2002	B301-MW56S 4/23/2002	B301-MW57S 4/23/2002
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products										
PCE	mg/L	0.00038 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0016	0.0021	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.017	0.00081 J	0.00074 J	0.0015	0.011	0.060	0.073	0.0001 J	0.0011
1,1-DCE	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0002	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.013	0.004	0.003	0.0087	< 0.001	0.00033 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.011	0.0095	0.0093	0.016	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	< 0.001	0.0071	0.0075	0.0012	0.000098	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.76	4.94	4.05	5.80	-	0.01	-	-	-
Water Quality Parameters										
Temperature	°C	12.86	11.07	-	10.48	11.52	13.40	14.71	11.78	13.92
pH	pH units	6.95	6.90	-	6.98	7.02	7	6.95	7.01	6.95
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.643	0.780	-	0.666	0.675	0.655	0.659	0.734	0.674
Natural Attenuation Parameters										
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.39	0.35	-	0.34	3.90	5.13	4.67	6.05	3.56
Redox potential	mV	4	-111	-	-82	120	156	218	247	116
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	2.41	3.15	-	2.17	0.38	0.55	0.28	0.57	0.39
Turbidity	ntu	6	4	-	2	3	7	3	7	3
Alkalinity	mg/L	621	616	-	623	510	468	518	472	520
										518

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-4
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: APRIL 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS					
Date Sampled: Units	B301-BW1 4/22/2002	B301-BW2 4/22/2002	B301-BW3 4/23/2002	B301-BW4 4/23/2002	B301-BW5 4/23/2002
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products					
PCE	mg/L	0.0015	0.00028 J	0.00016 J	0.0008 J
TCE	mg/L	0.49	0.017	0.0015	0.028
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0044	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.023	0.0039	0.013	0.0059
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0026	0.00045 J	0.00061 J	< 0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	0.0022	0.0011	0.00085 J	0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.047	0.229	8.67	0.21
Water Quality Parameters					
Temperature	°C	11.23	12.38	12.15	12.89
pH	pH units	6.74	6.62	6.51	6.72
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.654	0.711	0.792	0.687
Natural Attenuation Parameters					
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.72	0.47	0.34	0.59
Redox potential	mV	231	-42	-75	63
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.58	3.17	4.21	2.8
Turbidity	ntu	3	50	10	7
Alkalinity	mg/L	462	572	752	568
					1321

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-5
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS											
	DUPLICATE											
	B301-MW22S 7/19/2002	B301-MW23S 7/19/2002	B301-MW24S 7/18/2002	B301-MW27S 7/22/2002	B301-MW28S 7/23/2002	B301-MW29S 7/22/2002	B301-MW29S 7/22/2002	B301-MW31S 7/25/2002	B301-MW32S 7/25/2002	B301-MW33S 7/25/2002	B301-MW34S 7/25/2002	B301-MW45S 7/18/2002
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products												
PCE	mg/L	0.00086 J	<0.001	<0.001	0.00097 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00010 J	0.00096 J
TCE	mg/L	0.21	0.031	0.018	0.044	0.036	0.0089	0.009	0.00034 J	0.0013	0.096	0.200
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.00099 J	0.00055 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00027 J	0.00073 J
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.003	0.068	0.019	0.00093 J	0.0028	0.0027	0.0029	0.018	0.041	0.025	0.0084
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.00090 J	0.0085	0.0073	0.00039 J	0.00017 J	0.00069 J	0.00066 J	0.0058	0.0029	0.0056	0.0037
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.027	0.0083	<0.001	0.00030 J	0.00041 J	0.00035 J	0.00018 J	0.00069 J	0.004	0.0033
Ethene	ng/L	33	120	770	26	220	11	6	-	-	-	25
Ethane	ng/L	14	15000	43000	30	49	1000	1100	-	-	-	22
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.014	2.19	1.06	0.021	0.08	0.31	0.31	8.53	13.85	0.43	0.13
Water Quality Parameters												
Temperature	°C	18.23	14.16	16.06	16.90	17.07	14.52	-	14.11	14.80	13.77	14.05
pH	pH units	6.68	6.37	6.36	6.58	6.61	6.62	-	6.18	6.25	6.11	6.13
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.620	0.690	0.660	0.630	0.620	0.710	-	0.770	0.750	0.680	0.600
Total organic carbon	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	<1
Chloride	mg/L	5.8	8.13	9.04	5.2	5	5.3	0.6	-	-	-	7.19
Natural Attenuation Parameters												
Alkalinity	mg/L	508	634	624	578	564	632	-	686	682	550	534
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.44	0.30	0.47	0.32	0.45	0.39	-	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.33
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.22	0.29	0.86	0.47	0.66	0.52	-	2.74	2.30	0.31	0.28
Nitrate	mg/L	1.13	<0.1	<0.1	1.11	0.192	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-	1.91
Sulfate	mg/L	23	19	9.6	20.5	18	8.6	8.7	-	-	-	9.6
Redox potential	mV	336	299	163	288	201	276	-	17	57	145	154
Turbidity	NTU	2	2	3	5	8	2	-	2	12	3	7
Hydrogen	nM	0.84	0.73	1	1.2	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1
Methane	ug/L	4.6	6400	5400	2	190	3400	-	-	-	-	0.99

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride and sulfate by Method 300; Nitrate by Method 353.2; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, methane, and hydrogen were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-5
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS													
Date Sampled: Units	DUPLICATE												
	B301-MW46S 7/18/2002	B301-MW47S 7/22/2002	B301-MW48S 7/22/2002	B301-MW49S 7/23/2002	B301-MW49S 7/23/2002	B301-MW50S 7/23/2002	B301-MW51S 7/23/2002	B301-MW52S 7/23/2002	B301-MW53S 7/24/2002	B301-MW54S 7/24/2002	B301-MW55S 7/24/2002	B301-MW56S 7/24/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products													
PCE	mg/L	0.00076 J	<0.001	0.00011 J	0.00063	0.0006	0.00016	0.00014	0.00025	0.0013	0.00079 J	<0.001	<0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.250	0.0011	0.017	0.015	0.015	0.00032 J	0.00083 J	0.005	0.073	0.056	0.00021 J	0.00073 J
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0012	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0046	0.0022	0.0022	0.012	0.011	0.00220 J	0.00780 J	<0.001	0.00035 J	0.00016 J	<0.001	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0016	0.00040 J	0.00018 J	0.012	0.012	0.0088	0.016	<0.001	<0.001	0.00041 J	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.00056 J	<0.001	<0.001	0.0062	0.00070 J	<0.001	0.00013 J	0.00041 J	<0.001	<0.001
Ethene	ng/L	20	59	85	32	-	240	120	29	22	20	27	18
Ethane	ng/L	16	3000	1200	57	-	25	130	9	18	13	15	22
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.018	2.000	0.129	0.800	0.733	6.875	9.398	0.100	0.005	0.003	2.380	0.680
Water Quality Parameters													
Temperature	°C	15.15	15.84	16.83	15.56	-	16.48	15.92	18.37	20.78	15.00	18.10	15.10
pH	pH units	5.91	6.6	6.39	6.67	-	6.60	6.66	6.71	6.80	6.66	6.71	6.78
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.61	0.660	0.640	0.600	-	0.730	0.620	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.650	0.640
Total organic carbon	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	34	39	33	48
Chloride	mg/L	5.94	5.4	5.3	4.7	-	0.7	5.8	7	8	8.5	13	11
Natural Attenuation Parameters													
Alkalinity	mg/L	504	554	562	504	-	630	558	562	582	502	484	514
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.49	0.37	0.30	0.31	-	0.33	0.30	2.65	5.17	4.72	5.61	3.49
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.39	0.79	0.83	2.17	-	2.09	1.23	0.37	0.33	0.18	0.21	0.27
Nitrate	mg/L	1.25	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-	<0.1	<0.1	2.28	2.46	2.51	2.51	2.12
Sulfate	mg/L	24	6.4	9.5	17	-	16	16	22.8	20.3	20.9	23.6	28.8
Redox potential	mV	355	19	3	-169	-	-130	-71	5	231	200	172	258
Turbidity	NTU	2	2	2	7	-	3	8	3	3	7	2	4
Hydrogen	nM	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	-	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	2	1.4
Methane	ug/L	0.91	3900	2200	68	-	2300	96	0.76	0.06	0.2	0.3	1

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride and sulfate by Method 300; Nitrate by Method 353.2; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, methane, and hydrogen were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-5
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

		MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS						
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW57S 7/25/2002	B301-BW1 7/18/2002	B301-BW2 7/22/2002	B301-BW3 7/23/2002	B301-BW4 7/24/2002	DUPPLICATE B301-BW4 7/24/2002	B301-BW5 7/24/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products								
PCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.001	0.0017	0.0100 J	<0.001	-	0.00057 J
TCE	mg/L	0.0012	0.61	0.017	0.010	0.022	-	<0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.0035	0.00088 J	0.010	0.002	-	0.0039
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.093	0.0037	0.013	0.0053	-	0.00012 J
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.004	0.00019 J	0.00150 J	0.00015 J	-	0.00032 J
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	0.00012 J	0.018	0.00088 J	0.010	0.004	-	<0.001
Ethene	ng/L	17	7000	470	36	39	43	29
Ethane	ng/L	8	1900	630	15	5	5	87
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.42	0.15	0.22	1.30	0.24	-	0.12
Water Quality Parameters								
Temperature	°C	15.90	15.13	24.80	19.51	16.30	-	16.94
pH	pH units	6.71	6.18	6.36	6.32	6.15	-	5.93
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.660	0.610	0.710	0.690	0.690	-	2.780
Total organic carbon	mg/L	54	<1	<1	2	63	-	25
Chloride	mg/L	9.4	6.98	0.7	0.9	0.8	-	20.5
Natural Attenuation Parameters								
Alkalinity	mg/L	528	492	600	710	552	-	1256
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	2.32	0.33	0.63	0.51	2.18	-	0.68
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.32	0.41	2.47	5.30	0.72	-	15.6
Nitrate	mg/L	2.09	0.928	<0.1	<0.1	0.868	-	<0.1
Sulfate	mg/L	22.4	21	15	8.4	11	-	4.9
Redox potential	mV	268	174	-161	-166	-78	-	-114
Turbidity	NTU	7	2	3	3	3	-	9
Hydrogen	nM	1.8	1	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.9	2
Methane	ug/L	37	1200	7900	7200	1500	1600	4800

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride and sulfate by Method 300; Nitrate by Method 353.2; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, methane, and hydrogen were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-6
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: OCTOBER 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS											
Date Sampled: Units	DUPLICATE						DUPLICATE				
	B301-MW22S 10/16/2002	B301-MW22S 10/16/2002	B301-MW23S 10/16/2002	B301-MW24S 10/16/2002	B301-MW27S 10/16/2002	B301-MW28S 10/16/2002	B301-MW29S 10/16/2002	B301-MW29S 10/16/2002	B301-MW45S 10/16/2002	B301-MW46S 10/16/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products											
PCE	mg/L	0.00099 J	0.001	0.00044 J	<0.001	0.0011	0.00082 J	0.0005 J	0.00054 J	0.0017	0.00081 J
TCE	mg/L	0.170	0.200	0.013	0.012	0.044	0.037	0.0072	0.0074	0.480	0.250
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.00041 J	0.00048 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0028	0.00093 J
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0027	0.0027	0.016	0.0075	0.00066 J	0.0016	0.0026	0.0026	0.012	0.0047
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.00049 J	0.00052 J	0.006	0.0053	0.00036 J	<0.001	0.00069 J	0.00076 J	0.0062	0.00078
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.0022	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.02	0.01	1.23	0.63	0.02	0.04	0.36	0.35	0.03	0.02
Water Quality Parameters											
Temperature	°C	15.82	-	16.69	15.39	15.98	16.95	16.58	-	15.70	16.01
pH	pH units	6.91	-	6.68	6.59	7.01	6.98	6.84	-	6.88	6.91
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.73	-	0.76	0.81	0.74	0.73	0.87	-	0.74	0.74
Natural Attenuation Parameters											
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.11	-	0.17	0.25	0.10	0.17	0.12	-	0.28	0.15
Redox potential	mV	35	-	-68	-165	-100	28	4	-	10	-22
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.43	-	0.11	0.51	0.51	0.12	0.59	-	0.32	0.09
Turbidity	ntu	3	-	3	3	3	7	3	-	10	5
Alkalinity	mg/L	542	-	640	662	574	552	578	-	544	558

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-6
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: OCTOBER 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS										
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW47S 10/16/2002	B301-MW48S 10/16/2002	B301-MW49S 10/17/2002	B301-MW50S 10/18/2002	B301-MW51S 10/19/2002	B301-MW52S 10/20/2002	B301-MW53S 10/21/2002	B301-MW54S 10/22/2002	B301-MW55S 10/23/2002	B301-MW56S 10/24/2002
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products										
PCE	mg/L	0.00026 J	0.00042 J	0.00066 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0016	0.0017	<0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.0016	0.018	0.013	<0.001	0.00056 J	0.012	0.063	0.063	<0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0026	0.0019	0.012	0.0024	0.0079	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.00051 J	<0.001	0.014	0.0097	0.014	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0031	0.00091 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio		1.63	0.11	0.92		14.11				
Water Quality Parameters										
Temperature	°C	16.46	16.95	15.02	16.17	16.25	16.82	15.82	15.17	16.85
pH	pH units	6.85	6.91	6.96	6.95	7.03	7.09	7.13	6.94	7.10
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.79	0.75	0.71	0.86	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.81
Natural Attenuation Parameters										
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.13	3.28	4.57	4.36	4.74
Redox potential	mV	1	-106	-147	-227	-207	-98	-71	179	187
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.31	0.42	2.25	2.51	1.98	0.42	0.39	0.10	0.30
Turbidity	ntu	7	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	5
Alkalinity	mg/L	580	624	482	672	412	573	556	474	468
										528

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-6
GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: OCTOBER 2002

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

		MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS					
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW57S 10/25/2002	B301-BW1 10/16/2002	B301-BW2 10/16/2002	B301-BW3 10/17/2002	B301-BW4 10/17/2002	B301-BW5 10/17/2002	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products							
PCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.00075 J	0.00058 J	<0.001	0.00024 J	<0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.0014	0.24	0.023	0.00098 J	0.017	<0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.00098 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.06	0.0021	0.0059	0.0021	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	0.0018	0.00026 J	0.0015	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.0098	0.00072 J	0.0034	0.0018	<0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio			0.250	0.09	6.02	0.12	
Water Quality Parameters							
Temperature	°C	16.03	15.88	17.50	15.51	16.49	17.16
pH	pH units	7.08	6.71	6.73	6.64	6.52	6.60
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.82	0.85	3.31
Natural Attenuation Parameters							
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1.98	0.17	0.14	0.15	1.59	0.10
Redox potential	mV	31	-130	-153	-208	-124	-244
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.24	1.24	1.98	4.9	3.1	16.25
Turbidity	ntu	12	5	7	3	5	12
Alkalinity	mg/L	473	620	1024	481	569	1215

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-7
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JANUARY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS												
Date Sampled:	B301-MW22S 1/28/2003	B301-MW23S 1/28/2003	B301-MW24S	B301-MW27S 1/27/2003	B301-MW28S 1/28/2003	B301-MW29S 1/28/2003	DUPPLICATE	B301-MW29S 1/28/2003	B301-MW45S	B301-MW46S 1/28/2003	B301-MW47S 1/28/2003	B301-MW48S 1/27/2003
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products												
PCE	mg/L	0.001 J	<0.001	<0.001	0.00170 J	0.0013	0.00097 J	0.00024	0.00190 J	0.0011	0.00018 J	0.0002 J
TCE	mg/L	0.13	0.016	0.0075	0.039	0.029	0.0064	0.006	0.41	0.21 E	0.0016	0.01
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.00036 J	<0.001	<0.001	0.00028 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0044	0.0024	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.0052	0.022	0.0086	0.00055 J	0.001	0.0026	0.0024	0.014	0.007	0.0023	0.00085 J
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.00081 J	0.01	0.0067	0.00041 J	<0.001	0.00046 J	0.00040 J	0.001	0.0011	0.00042 J	0.00025 J
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.00086 J	0.0011	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ethene	ng/L	17	32	30	8	36	21	22	12	12.000	16	38
Ethane	ng/L	10	7000	13000	6	60	1100	1000	13	13	940	620
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.040	1.375	1.147	0.014	0.034	0.406	0.375	0.034	0.033	1.438	0.085
Water Quality Parameters												
Temperature	°C	13.10	13.04	11.96	10.54	10.11	13.06	-	11.87	11.99	12.39	10.30
pH	pH units	6.96	6.68	6.62	7.05	7.06	6.9	-	6.93	6.94	6.98	
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.670	0.750	0.810	0.680	0.680	72.000	-	0.680	0.69	0.720	0.670
Total organic carbon	mg/L	1.15	2.28	3.11	1.17	1.08	1.35	1.41	1.58	1.71	1.29	1.22
Natural Attenuation Parameters												
Alkalinity	mg/L	460	545	511	450	443	492	-	435	406	427	524
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.46	0.44	0.51	1.72	0.47	0.42	-	0.85	0.4	0.42	0.42
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	2.73	1.73	1.08	1.93	0.60	2.02	-	0.88	0.56	0.61	0.73
Redox potential	mV	241	212	57	130	220	117	-	271	237	107	40
Turbidity	NTU	5	7	8	9	7	3	-	12	10	6	12
Methane	ug/L	2.1	4300	7300	1	88	350	360	1.4	1	970	440

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-7
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JANUARY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS										
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW49S 1/27/2003	B301-MW50S 1/27/2003	B301-MW51S 1/27/2003	B301-MW52S 1/21/2003	B301-MW53S 1/21/2003	B301-MW54S 1/21/2003	B301-MW55S 1/20/2003	B301-MW56S 1/20/2003	B301-MW57S 1/20/2003	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products										
PCE	mg/L	0.00026 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.0012	0.00078 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
TCE	mg/L	0.0087	<0.001	<0.001	0.0081	0.060	0.050	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
1,1-DCE	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00026 J	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.010	0.0027	0.0058	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.01	0.0074	0.011	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	<0.001	0.0018	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ethene	ng/L	14	120	59	13	20	14	10	10	12
Ethane	ng/L	<0.001	16	140	9	10	10	<0.001	9	7
cDCE/TCE ratio		1.149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Quality Parameters										
Temperature	°C	12.68	11.25	10.65	11.97	13.88	13.30	12.17	12.56	11.43
pH	pH units	6.8	7.04	7.06	7.14	7.11	7.08	7.09	7.13	7.06
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.66	0.740	0.670	0.680	0.660	0.670	0.760	0.670	0.660
Total organic carbon	mg/L	1.72	1.71	1.5	1.21	1.03	1.05	1.54	1.18	1.06
Natural Attenuation Parameters										
Alkalinity	mg/L	512	499	437	581	462	415	476	564	481
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.49	0.41	0.42	4.08	5.11	4.56	5.86	3.63	2.53
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	2.5	3.80	1.97	0.59	0.33	0.27	0.27	2.21	0.43
Redox potential	mV	-13	-108	-45	301	242	288	263	186	249
Turbidity	NTU	10	9	7	2	5	3	2	4	7
Methane	ug/L	110	1500	88	0.17	2.9	0.77	0.04	9	0.02

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-7
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JANUARY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS				
	B301-BW1 1/27/2003	B301-BW2 1/27/2003	B301-BW3 1/27/2003	B301-BW4	B301-BW5 1/20/2003
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products					
PCE	mg/L	0.0017	0.00034 J	<0.001	0.00046 J
TCE	mg/L	0.2	0.014	0.002	0.022
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0012	0.00026 J	<0.001	0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.033	0.0012	0.0026	0.002
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.002	0.0003 J	0.0012	0.00025 J
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	0.0065	<0.001	0.0018	0.001
Ethene	ng/L	3100	100	510	160
Ethane	ng/L	3300	280	10	<0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.165	0.086	1.083	0.091
Water Quality Parameters					
Temperature	°C	12.53	10.45	11.30	12.79
pH	pH units	6.81	6.86	6.63	6.63
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.680	0.690	0.760	0.720
Total organic carbon	mg/L	2	1.36	3.15	2.91
Natural Attenuation Parameters					
Alkalinity	mg/L	421	583	554	5110
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.46	0.51	0.7	2.27
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.56	1.61	2.71	1.99
Redox potential	mV	(23)	-33	-92	27
Turbidity	NTU	8	11	11	10
Methane	ug/L	2500	5300	4400	4300
					7000

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride, sulfate, and nitrate by Method 300; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-8
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: APRIL 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS										
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW22S 4/29/2003	B301-MW23S 4/30/2003	B301-MW24S 4/30/2003	B301-MW27S 4/29/2003	B301-MW28S 4/29/2003	B301-MW29S 4/29/2003	B301-MW45S 4/30/2003	B301-MW46S 4/30/2003	B301-MW47S 4/29/2003	B301-MW48S 4/29/2003
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products										
PCE mg/L	0.00057 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00054	0.00037 J	< 0.001	0.00076 J	0.00081 J	< 0.001	< 0.001
TCE mg/L	0.28	0.033	0.0065	0.046	0.027	0.0049	1.5	0.73	0.0021	0.012
1,1-DCE mg/L	0.0025	0.00032 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0026	0.0039	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.0066	0.048	0.0087	< 0.001	0.001	0.002	0.014	0.0098	0.0025	0.00084 J
trans-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.0011	0.011	0.0051	0.00031	0.00022 J	0.00041 J	0.0027	0.0021	0.00039 J	0.00021 J
Vinyl chloride mg/L	< 0.001	0.0047	0.0012	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio	0.024	1.455	1.338	0.022	0.037	0.408	0.009	0.013	1.190	0.070
Water Quality Parameters										
Temperature °C	11.64	12.01	10.08	11.68	11.01	11.19	11.85	11.16	11.46	11.23
pH pH units	6.97	6.73	6.63	7.05	7.04	6.91	6.91	6.95	6.91	6.99
Specific conductance mS/cm	0.553	0.631	0.714	0.592	0.627	0.647	0.601	0.599	0.66	0.615
Natural Attenuation Parameters										
Dissolved oxygen mg/L	0.57	2.46	3.83	0.4	0.18	0.51	2.59	3.15	0.25	0.29
Redox potential mV	13	-89	3	-34	-56	26	37	72	-12	-49
Ferrous Iron mg/L	0.22	0.29	0.94	4.75	0.38	1.24	2.1	0.45	1.01	0.31
Turbidity ntu	19	27	12	49	357	10	249	48	41	12
Alkalinity mg/L	560	586	656	658	474	680	6.25	584	688	487

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-8
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: APRIL 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS									
Date Sampled: Units	B301-MW49S 4/29/2003	B301-MW50S 4/28/2003	B301-MW51S 4/28/2003	B301-MW52S 4/28/2003	B301-MW53S 4/28/2003	B301-MW54S 4/28/2003	B301-MW55S 4/28/2003	B301-MW56S 4/28/2003	B301-MW57S 4/28/2003
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products									
PCE mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00027 J	0.0012	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
TCE mg/L	0.012	0.00072 J	< 0.001	0.0074	0.043	0.09	< 0.001	0.0071	< 0.001
1,1-DCE mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.014	0.0026	0.007	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
trans-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.015	0.0091	0.013	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Vinyl chloride mg/L	< 0.001	0.0016	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio	1.167	3.611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Quality Parameters									
Temperature °C	12.08	11.76	11.54	12.59	13.28	14	11.28	12.12	12.06
pH pH units	7.01	7.06	7.07	7.15	7.12	7.13	7.19	7.13	7.08
Specific conductance mS/cm	0.576	0.662	0.608	0.571	0.572	0.593	0.646	0.562	0.586
Natural Attenuation Parameters									
Dissolved oxygen mg/L	0.11	3.77	0.19	3.03	3.73	4.57	5.71	2.75	2.92
Redox potential mV	-37	-122	-88	133	75	122	111	167	139
Ferrous Iron mg/L	1.56	3.17	2.25	0.39	0.38	0.46	0.36	0.38	0.56
Turbidity ntu	10	12	10	8	11	21	10	17	148
Alkalinity mg/L	550	620	738	502	578	502	488	500	502

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-8
GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: APRIL 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS					
Date Sampled: Units	B301-BW1 4/30/2003	B301-BW2 4/29/2003	B301-BW3 4/29/2003	B301-BW4 4/28/2003	B301-BW5 4/28/2003
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products					
PCE mg/L	< 0.001	0.00017 J	< 0.001	0.00023 J	< 0.001
TCE mg/L	0.085	0.019	0.0015	0.03	< 0.001
1,1-DCE mg/L	0.00056 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.046	0.0019	0.0031	0.00071 J	< 0.001
trans-1,2-DCE mg/L	0.0025	0.00038 J	0.0029	< 0.001	< 0.001
Vinyl chloride mg/L	0.013	< 0.001	0.0026	< 0.001	< 0.001
cDCE/TCE ratio	0.541	0.100	2.067	0.024	-
Water Quality Parameters					
Temperature °C	11.4	11.23	11.5	12.82	11.83
pH pH units	6.65	6.87	6.73	6.84	6.61
Specific conductance mS/cm	0.675	0.611	0.635	0.625	2.475
Natural Attenuation Parameters					
Dissolved oxygen mg/L	0.84	0.3	2.66	1.8	0.14
Redox potential mV	-96	-119	-136	-9	-107
Ferrous Iron mg/L	1.7	1.5	2.15	2.1	16.25
Turbidity ntu	31	21	41	18	53
Alkalinity mg/L	614	600	640	610	2600

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) - = Not measured.

TABLE C-9
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS														
Date Sampled: Units	DUPLICATE				DUPLICATE				DUPLICATE					
	B301-MW22S 7/29/2003	B301-MW22S 7/29/2003	B301-MW23S 7/29/2003	B301-MW24S 7/30/2003	B301-MW24S 7/30/2003	B301-MW25S 7/30/2003	B301-MW27S 7/29/2003	B301-MW28S 7/29/2003	B301-MW29S 7/29/2003	B301-MW29S 7/29/2003	B301-MW31S 7/29/2003	B301-MW32S 7/29/2003	B301-MW33S 7/30/2003	
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products														
PCE	mg/L	0.00055 J	0.00053 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00092 J	0.0008 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00026 J
TCE	mg/L	0.39	0.39	0.012	0.1	0.097	0.35	0.05	0.033	0.0036	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.67
1,1-DCE	mg/L	0.0013	0.0012	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0013	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.002
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.006	0.0059	0.048	0.041	0.041	0.29	0.0009 J	0.00096 J	0.0021	0.0023	0.00084 J	0.0048	0.07
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	0.00098 J	0.00076 J	0.011	0.006	0.0059	0.013	0.00043 J	0.00015 J	0.00051 J	0.00049 J	0.0057	0.0	0.0067
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0087	0.0087	0.0083	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0012
Ethane	ng/L	53	--	12000	20000	--	--	< 5	120	1800	--	--	--	--
Ethene	ng/L	190	--	260	120	--	--	20	200	< 5	--	--	--	--
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.015	0.015	4.000	0.410	0.423	0.829	0.018	0.032	0.636	0.639	--	--	0.104
Water Quality Parameters														
Temperature	°C	14.85	14.85	15.24	15.04	15.04	--	17.27	16.94	14.77	--	15.24	14.11	14.38
pH	pH units	6.86	6.86	6.51	6.53	6.53	--	6.93	6.89	6.77	--	6.59	6.57	6.55
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.642	0.642	0.693	0.678	0.678	--	0.639	0.61	0.7	--	0.789	0.8111	0.658
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.80	--	2.57	2.91	--	--	1.84	1.09	2.45	--	--	--	--
Natural Attenuation Parameters														
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	--	0.17	0.11	0.14	--	0.15	0.16	0.16
Redox potential	mV	89	89	377	172	172	--	147	51	220	--	54	14	122
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.22	0.22	1.73	0.94	0.94	0.32	0.93	0.72	0.36	--	5.00	0.73	0.28
Turbidity	ntu	19	19	10	12	12	--	27	17	17	--	16	12	10
Alkalinity	mg/L	560	560	545	656	656	573	6.48	572	551	--	629	627	529
Methane	ug/L	2.4	--	2400	4900	--	--	3	210	430	--	--	--	--
Nitrate-Nitrite	mg/L	1.44	--	< 0.1	< 0.1	--	--	0.93	0.335	< 0.1	--	--	--	--

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride and sulfate by Method 300; Nitrate by Method 353.2; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - Not measured.

TABLE C-9
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

Date Sampled: Units	DUPLICATE												
	B301-MW34S 7/30/2003	B301-MW45S 7/30/2003	B301-MW46S 7/29/2003	B301-MW47S 7/29/2003	B301-MW48S 7/28/2003	B301-MW49S 7/28/2003	B301-MW49S 7/29/2003	B301-MW50S 7/28/2003	B301-MW51S 7/28/2003	B301-MW52S 7/28/2003	B301-MW53S 7/25/2003	B301-MW54S 7/25/2003	B301-MW55S 7/25/2003
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products													
PCE	ug/L	0.00071 J	0.00089 J	0.00044 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00025 J	0.00025 J	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00096 J	0.00084 J	< 0.001
TCE	ug/L	1	0.79	0.32	0.00053 J	0.0077	0.0094	0.0096	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0029	0.064	0.064
1,1-DCE	ug/L	0.0026	0.0036	0.0013	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	ug/L	0.039	0.016	0.0052	0.0013	0.0008 J	0.013	0.013	0.0065	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
trans-1,2-DCE	ug/L	0.0033	0.0	0.00096 J	0.00076 J	< 0.001	0.014	0.014	0.008	0.012	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Vinyl chloride	ug/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Ethane	ng/L	--	15	19	1900	2000	< 5	--	10	130	< 5	< 5	7
Ethene	ng/L	--	33	85	< 5	< 5	67	--	500	89	20	16	19
cDCE/TCE ratio		0.039	0.020	0.016	2.453	0.104	1.383	1.354	1.300	6.500	--	--	0.016
Water Quality Parameters													
Temperature	°C	13.88	14.39	14.84	15.01	17.07	14.96	--	15.67	15.74	15.80	14.70	15.44
pH	pH units	6.62	6.89	6.78	6.85	6.84	6.84	--	6.91	6.90	7.07	6.84	6.92
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.643	0.637	0.666	0.668	0.622	0.604	--	0.659	0.664	0.608	0.662	0.618
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	--	1.60	1.32	2.22	1.17	1.04	--	1.39	1.17	1.06	1.17	1.23
Natural Attenuation Parameters													
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	0.12	0.23	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.12	--	0.10	0.10	2.54	4.87	3.05
Redox potential	mV	254	114	249	147	82	314	--	-65	-64	88	380	276
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.28	0.23	0.21	0.93	0.25	2.09	--	3.75	3.20	0.31	0.32	0.30
Turbidity	ntu	198	12	42	27	36	5	--	12	15	51	7	21
Alkalinity	mg/L	548	540	592	648	498	570	--	503	474	439	490	426
Methane	ug/L	--	1	1	930	1500	150	--	1300	73	1.1	0.24	0.20
Nitrate-Nitrite	mg/L	--	2.19	1.64	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	--	< 0.1	< 0.1	1.99	2.41	2.42

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride and sulfate by Method 300; Nitrate by Method 353.2; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - Not measured.

TABLE C-9
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS: JULY 2003

Full-Scale Mulch Wall Treatment of Chlorinated Hydrocarbon-Impacted Groundwater, Site B301, Offutt AFB, Nebraska
 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks AFB, Texas

PLUME AREA MONITORING WELLS				MULCH WALL MONITORING WELLS				
Date Sampled: Units	DUPLICATE			B301-BW1 7/30/2003	B301-BW2 7/29/2003	B301-BW3 7/28/2003	B301-BW4 7/28/2003	B301-BW5 7/25/2003
	B301-MW56S 7/25/2003	B301-MW56S 7/26/2003	B301-MW57S 7/25/2003					
Chlorinated Organics and Reduction By-Products								
PCE	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.00079 J	0.00037 J	< 0.001	0.00047 J
TCE	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.85	0.021	0.00095 J	0.038
1,1-DCE	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.0031	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
cis-1,2-DCE	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.083	0.0014	0.0018	0.00067 J
trans-1,2-DCE	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.004	0.00021	0.0056	< 0.001
Vinyl chloride	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.013	< 0.001	0.0027	< 0.001
Ethane	ng/L	< 5	--	< 5	6200	79	< 5	< 5
Ethene	ng/L	9	--	14	5800	69	520	64
cDCE/TCE ratio	--	--	--	0.098	0.067	1.895	0.018	--
Water Quality Parameters								
Temperature	°C	15.27	--	15.44	14.58	18.12	18.05	16.76
pH	pH units	7.01	--	6.92	6.76	6.81	6.74	6.46
Specific conductance	mS/cm	0.602	--	0.612	0.65	0.66	0.66	2.45
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	< 1	--	1.66	1.75	3.19	2.13	2.00
Natural Attenuation Parameters								
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	3.19	--	3.05	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.31
Redox potential	mV	33	--	273	128	23	-35	-75
Ferrous Iron	mg/L	0.53	--	0.24	0.18	1.49	2.95	0.23
Turbidity	ntu	7	--	12	37	21	--	85
Alkalinity	mg/L	446	--	452	620	625	537	456
Methane	ug/L	6.2	--	1.1	1800	6400	7400	3100
Nitrate-Nitrite	mg/L	2.40	--	2.39	1.08	0.13	< 0.1	1.83
								0.10

Notes:

- 1) The following analyses were performed at Southern Petroleum Laboratories (SPL), Inc., Houston, Texas: Chlorinated organics analyzed by EPA Method 8021B; chloride and sulfate by Method 300; Nitrate by Method 353.2; TOC by Method 9060; alkalinity and ferrous iron analyzed using Hach kits.
- 2) Ethene, ethane, and methane were analyzed by AM20GAX by Microseeps, Inc.
- 3) - = Not measured.